A Comparative Scheme of the Moods and Tenses in Cicero's Translations from the Greek

BY

CHARLES HENRY SAYLOR

A Dissertation

SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

1907

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A COMPARATIVE SCHEME OF THE MOODS AND TENSES IN CICERO'S TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK.

This work purports to be a scheme of the moods and tenses in Cicero's translations from the Greek, as compared with the moods and tenses in his originals. Accordingly, those originals have been collected and examined, and the syntactical phenomena in question arranged according to the usual categories. With each mood and tense as thus classified have been compared the representatives of it, more or less exact, which appear in Cicero's translations.

The translations of Cicero, as distinguished from his original writings, are usually printed as an appendix in the standard editions. The edition of Baiter and Kayser has perhaps the most complete list, though a search through the entire Ciceronian corpus reveals a few more passages which appear to have been translated from extant originals. At this point, two questions are to be considered; first, to what extent do the parallel passages in Greek authors cited by the commentators represent Cicero's originals, and second, what are we to call the Ciceronian norm of translation. It will be seen that the answer to the first question depends very largely upon our answer to the second. From Cicero's own words little or no information can be gained as to what degree of exactness he considered a translation ought to possess; and hence it has seemed expedient to note the general character of the translations so far as closeness of rendering is concerned, and in the absence of direct testimony from Cicero himself to adopt as an original whatever Greek passage is close enough to a Ciceronian passage to give an opportunity for syntactical comparison. Some of Cicero's translations so-called, notably those from Plato, Apology (41a sqq.) and the Republic (562d and 571e–572b) are almost useless for such a purpose, being little more than loose summaries; while his translations

from the Laws (955e–956b and 958e) are as exact as could be desired. The translation of the close of the Phaedrus (279b), as given in Orator 41 is, on the other hand, almost literal. Of course, the great sources of material for this paper have been the fragments of the Timaeus and of the Aratea. The first is an excellent literary translation, and has lent itself very readily to comparison with the original Timaeus of Plato; the second, though naturally free, as we should expect in the case of a poetical translation, offers also a good field for investigation, except in a few passages. I have not hesitated also to include in my material a number of translations which are given by Cicero in *O. O.*, since they afford a good opportunity for comparison with the original *O. R.* In all, the bulk of Greek of which we have translations by Cicero amounts to about 45 Teubner pages, divided pretty equally between prose and verse. I have felt obliged to exclude the renderings from Xenophon's Oeconomicus as given in Columella, since it is impossible to decide how much, if any, of the text really goes back to Cicero; though these passages would have been a welcome addition to my scanty stock of material.

Plan.—The first part of this paper treats of the Moods. Each mood of the Greek is taken up in order, and the Latin moods in the parallel passages compared with it, under the heads of Direct Coincidences, Indirect Coincidences, Idiomatic Divergences, and Divergences Due to Translation. The direct coincidences are dismissed without giving the examples; the other categories have the examples given fully in most cases. In the second part of the paper the Tenses are taken up in much the same way; the Indicative Tenses first, the Modal Tenses next. In order, however, to avoid multiplication of categories, no separate divisions have been made in this part for divergences due to idiom and for those due to translation; but the divergences for each tense have been put under one general head, with such running comment as seemed necessary. In this way, it is believed, a clearer view of the facts presented will be obtained. With each category the number of examples will be given; it must however be remembered that in every discussion of translation there is con-

siderable room for the exercise of individual judgment, and that what might seem to one person an adequate translation might not seem so to another, and vice versa. Hence the number of examples given in each case must be taken with some degree of qualification.

Abbreviations, etc.—In quoting examples from Cicero, reference will be made to the passage in question without giving the name of the author, thus Div. 2, 63 for Cic. Div. 2, 63. A similar practice will be followed in quoting from the Timaeus of Plato and from the Phaenomena and the Prognostica of Aratus. All other references will be given in the usual way. It must be added, that in quoting from Cicero's Aratea, the lines will be referred to by the numbers they bear when printed with the supplementa of Grotius. Thus, Nat. De. 2, 108, Engonasin vocitant, genibus quia nixa feratur, will be quoted as Ph. 68; and Div. 1, 14, Cana fulix itidem, fugiens e gurgite ponti, will appear as Prog. 184. This method, it is believed, will facilitate reference.

THE MOODS.

Indicative [*O. R.*]

Coincidences.—In principal clauses, 569 exx.; in subordinate clauses, 125.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

A. In principal clauses, no exx.

B. In subordinate clauses, 43 exx., divided as follows:

I. Relative clauses. Indic. =

1. Subjunctive potential, ideal 2d person. 1 ex. Arist. Pol. 5, 11 τὸ ὡς βούλεταί τις ζῆν. Off. 1, 70 sic vivere ut *velis*.

2. Subj. due either to dependence on a preceding infinitive or subjunctive, or to the element of Character or Adaptation. 17 exx. They need not be given in full; let the following suffice. Pl. Ap.

41a ἄλλοι ὅσοι—δίκαιοι ἐγένοντο. Tusc. 1, 98 Tene—convenire eos, qui iuste et cum fide *vixerint*. Tim. 39b τὰ ζῷα, ὅσοις ἦν προσῆκον. Tim. 9 ut—conluceret animantesque, quibus ius *esset* doceri,—naturam vimque cognosceret. Eur. Hyp. frg. 757 Dind. ἐφυ μὲν οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ πονεῖ βροτῶν. Tusc. 3, 59 mortalis nemo est quem non *attingat* dolor morbusque. Similarly, Tim. 30a, Tim. 3; ibid., 39d–9; 40c–10; 42d–13; 42e–13; 46d–14; Pl. Rep. 328e, Cato 6; Pl. Rep. 571c, Div. 1, 60; Pl. Legg. 653a, Fin. 5, 58; Pl. Legg. 958e, Legg. 2, 67 (3 exx.); Pl. Phaedrus 245e, Tusc. 1, 54.

II. Protasis of an unreal condition. Indic. =

1. Subj. in historical tenses. 6 exx. Eur. frg. 818 Dind. εἰ μὲν τόδ' ἦμαρ πρῶτον ἦν—καὶ μὴ—ἐναυστόλουν, εἰκὸς σφαδάζειν ἦν ἄν. Tusc. 3, 67 si—primum *illuxisset* dies, nec—*navigavissem*, —esset dolendi causa. Epicurus ap. Diog. Laert. 10, 142 εἰ τὰ ποιητικὰ—ἔλυε τοὺς φόβους,—ἔτι τε τὸ πέρας—ἐδίδασκεν, οὐκ ἄν ποτ' εἴχομεν. Tusc. 2, 21 Si ea—*liberarent* eos—*docerent-que*,—nihil haberemus. Pl. Phaedrus 250d δεινοὺς γὰρ ἂν παρεῖχεν ἔρωτας, εἴ τι τοιοῦτον—εἴδωλον παρείχετο. Fin. 2, 52 quam—ardentis amores excitaret,—si *videretur*. Tim. 32a εἰ μὲν οὖν ἐπίπεδον μέν, βάθος δὲ μηδὲν ἔχον ἔδει γίγνεσθαι τὸ τοῦ παντὸς σῶμα, μία μεσότης ἂν ἐξήρκει. Tim. 5 Si—corpus planum et aequabile *explicaretur* neque in eo quicquam *esset* + requisitum, unum—medium et se ipsum et ea—conligaret.

III. Temporal clauses. Indic. =

1. Subj. with *cum* historical. 3 exx. Tim. 36d ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ νοῦν—ἡ—ξύστασις ἐγεγένητο, μετὰ τοῦτο—τὸ σωματοειδὲς —ἐτεκταίνετο. Tim. 8 Animum—cum—deus—*genuisset*, tum—omne—substernebat. Xen. Oec. 4, 20 λέγεται—ὅτε ἦλθεν,—ἄλλα τε φιλοφρονεῖσθαι. Cato 59 Cyrum—cum—*venisset*—comem—fuisse. Xen. Oec. 4, 21 ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐθαύμαζεν αὐτὸν ὁ Λύσανδρος,—εἶπεν. Cato 59 Cum autem *admiraretur* Lysander —tum eum dixisse.

IV. Consecutive clauses. Indic. = subj. final. 1 ex. Tim. 29d *ἀγαπᾶν χρή, μεμνημένον ὡς—ἐγὼ ὑμεῖς τε οἱ κριταὶ φύσιν ἀνθρωπίνην ἔχομεν, ὥστε—πρέπει—μὴδὲν ἔτι πέρα ζητεῖν.* Tim. 3 aequum est meminisse et me—hominem esse et vos,—ut—ne quid ultra *requiratis.*

V. Indirect questions. Ind. = subj. 15 exx. Among the exx. are included also those of the optative as representative of the indic. after historical tenses. Hom. Il. 2, 300 *δαῶμεν ἢ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαντεύεται ἦε καὶ οὐχί.* Div. 2, 63 scire ratosne *habeant* an vanos pectoris orsus. Tim. 28c *ἐπισκεπτέον περὶ αὐτοῦ πρὸς πότερον τῶν παροσειγμάτων ὁ τεκταινόμενος αὐτὸν ἀπειργάζετο.* Tim. 2 videndum, ille fabricator huius tanti operis utrum *sit imitatus* exemplar. Tim. 28b *σκεπτέον δ'οὖν περὶ αὐτοῦ πρῶτον, ὅπερ ὑποκεῖται περὶ παντὸς ἐν ἀρχῇ δεῖν σκοπεῖν, πότερον ἦν ἀεί, γενέσεως ἀρχὴν ἔχων οὐδεμίαν ἢ γέγονεν.* Tim. 2 de quo id primum consideremus, quod principio est in omni quaestione considerandum, semperne *fuerit,* nullo generatus ortu, an *ortus sit* ab aliquo temporis principatu. Similarly, Tim. 29d, Tim. 3; ibid. 30c, 3; 37b, 8; 38d, 9; 40c, 10 (4 exx.); Pl. Ap. 42a, Tusc. 1, 99; Pl. Gorg. 447c, De Or. 3, 129; Soph. Trach. 1068, Tusc. 2, 20; Sext. Emp. adv. Math. 2, 7, Or. 113.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Under this head are grouped those divergences which are due to causes not strictly grammatical; e. g. to the restrictions of metre, to the effort for rhetorical effect, to the individual caprice of the translator, etc.

A. In Principal Clauses

Indicative =

1. Potential subjunctive. 3 exx. Pl. Ap. 41a *ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ πολλάκις θελω τεθνάναι, εἰ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ.* Tusc. 1, 98 equidem saepe emori—*vellem,* ut ea quae dico mihi liceret invenire. Pl. Ap. 41c *πάντως οὐ δήπου τούτου γε ἕνεκα οἱ ἐκεῖ ἀποκτείν-*

ουσι. Tusc. 1, 98 nec ob eam rem, cum haec exquirerem,—capite *damnarer*. Ph. 58–59 *νεύοντι δὲ πάμπαν ἔοικεν ἄκρην εἰς Ἑλίκης οὐρήν.* Ph. 60–61 obtutum in cauda maioris figere *dicas.*

2. Imperative subjunctive. 1 ex. Pl. Ap. 41c *χρὴ,—ευέλπιδας εἶναι πρὸς τὸν θάνατον.* Tusc. 1, 98 ne vos quidem —mortem *timueritis*. For some remarks on this translation see *Am. Jour. Ph.*, XV, 320–321.

3. Subj. due to *O. O.* Cicero translates obliquely in a number of cases. 3 exx. Tim. 46d *λόγον δὲ οὐδένα οὐδὲ νοῦν εἰς οὐδὲν δυνατὰ ἔχειν ἐστί.* Tim. 14 esse omnium causas, quae—*careant* autem omni intelligentia atque ratione. Epicurus ap. Diog. Laert. 10, 139 *ὥστ' οὔτ' ὀργαῖς οὔτε χάρισι συνέχεται. ἐν ἀσθενεῖ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον.* Nat. De. 1, 45 neque ira neque gratia teneri, quod *quae talia essent imbecilla essent omnia.* Ph. 66–67 *Ἐγγόνασιν καλέουσι τὸ δ'αὖτ' ἐν γούνασι κάμνον ὀκλάζοντι ἔοικεν.* Ph. 68 Engonasin vocitant genibus quia nixa *feratur.*

4. Subj. with *cum* historical. 2 exx. Hom. Il. 2, 314 *ἔνθ' ὅ γε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας.* Div. 2, 63 quos cum *consumeret* octo. Tim. 36c *καὶ τὸν μὲν ἔξω, τὸν δ' ἐντὸς ἐποιεῖτο τῶν κύκλων.* Tim. 7 cum alterum *esset* exteriorem, alterum interiorem *amplexus* orbem.

5. Subj. with *cum* causal. 2 exx. Tim. 32b *στερεοειδῆ γὰρ αὐτὸν προσῆκεν εἶναι, τὸ δὲ στερεὰ μία μὲν οὐδέποτε, δύο δέ ἀεὶ μεσότητες ξυναρμόττουσιν.* Tim. 5 sed cum soliditas mundo *quaereretur*, solida autem omnia uno medio nunquam, duobus semper *copulentur*. Tim. 33c *αὐτὸ γὰρ ἑαυτῷ τροφὴν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φθίσιν παρέχον καὶ πάντα ἐν ἑαυτῷ καὶ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ πάσχων καὶ δρῶν ἐκ τέχνης γέγονεν.* Tim. 33c itaque se— —alebat,—cum ipse per se et a se *pateretur* et *faceret* omnia.

6. Subj. in a consecutive clause. 6 exx. The translations under this head are exceedingly free. Ph. 427–428 *ἄι κε— — βορέω δὲ παρατρέψῃ ἀνέμου ἴς,—πάλιν ἐσκέψαντο ἀλλήλους.* Ph. 443–446 perfringet—malos, ut res nulla feras *possit mulcere* procellas, ni parte ex Aquilonis opacam pellere nubem coeperit. Pl. Rp. 562d–e *ἆρ' οὐκ ἀνάγκη ἐν τοιαύτῃ πόλει ἐπὶ πᾶν τὸ*

τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἰέναι; Rp. 1, 67 mactant honoribus—ut *necesse sit* in eiusmodi re publica plena libertatis esse omnia. Similarly, Pl. Rep. 571c–d ὀκνεῖ, Div. 1, 60, *videatur*; Soph. frg. 964 Diud. θρουδὰ καὶ καλῶς εἰρημένα. Tusc. 3, 71 dicta et praecepta *excidant*; Hom. Od. 12, 188 νεῖται, Fin. 5, 49 *pervenerit*. Tim. 33a διὰ τὴν αἰτίαν—ἐτεκτήνατο. Tim. 5 rationem habuit—ut *absolveret*.

7. Participle. 26 exx. Ph. 305 ἤ τοι γὰρ μέγα τόξον ἀνέλκεται ἐγγύθι κέντρου Τοξευτής. Ph. 318 posteriore *trahens* flexum vi corporis arcum. Pl. 596 οὐ μέν θην ὀλίγους γαίης ὑπὸ νείατα βάλλει Παρθένος ἀντέλλουσα. Ph. 625–626 non pauca e caelo *depellens* signa, repente exoritur—Virgo. Hom. Il. 3, 213 Μενέλαος—ἀγόρευεν. Brut. 50 tradit—Menelaum— — *dicentem*. Similarly Ph. 58, Ph. 60; ibid. 317, 334; 329, 353; 341, 368; 355, 360; 438, 454; 444, 459; 445, 460; 446, 461; 481, 499; 508, 528; 532, 551; 542, 562; 601, 643; 649, 689; 653, 694; 670, 710. Prog. 221, Prog. 223; ibid. 319, 322–324; Hom. Il. 2, 306; Div. 2, 63; Tim. 39c, Tim. 9; Phil., p. 72, Nat. De. 1, 32; Arist. Rh. 3, 8, De Or. 3, 183.

8. Infinitive *O. O.* 37 exx. Diog. Laert. 10, 144 βραχεῖα σοφῷ τύχη παρεμπίπτει. Tusc. 5, 26 fortunam exiguam *intervenire* sapienti. Tim. 40e παῖδες Ὠκεανός τε καὶ Τηθὺς ἐγενέσθην. Tim. 11 Oceanum Salaciamque—*generatos editosque* memoremus. Ph. 268–270 καὶ χέλυς ἦτ' ὀλίγη · τήν γάρ τ' ἔτι καὶ παρὰ λίκνῳ Ἑρμείος ἐτόρησε—κὰδ δ' ἔθετο προπάροιθεν ἀπευθέος ἔιδώλοιο οὐρανὸν εἰσαγαγών. Ph. 277–278 Mercurius parvus manibus quam dicitur olim infirmis fabricatus in alto sede *locasse*. Oec. 4, 21 καὶ ταῦτα θαυμάζων εἶπεν, Ἀλλ'— —μὲν ταῦτα θαυμάζω,— — — πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἄγαμαι. Cato 59 tum eum dixisse *mirari* se non modo diligentiam, etc. Similarly Diog. Laert. 9, 2, Tusc. 5, 105; Diog. Laert. 10, 148, Fin. 1, 65; ibid. 10, 140, 1, 57; 10, 139, 2, 100 (3 exx.) and Nat. De. 1, 45; Diog. Laert. 10, 144, Fin. 1, 63; Pl. Rep. 562d, Rep. 1, 67; Xen. Oec. 4, 23, Cato 59; Arist. H. A. 9, 10, Nat. De. 2, 124 (2 exx.); Plut. Sol. 31, Cato 26; Plut. Cons. ad Ap. 113e, Tusc. 1, 93; Isoc. Panath. 2, Or. 38; Isoc. Panath. 10, De Or. 2, 11;

Dem. Cor. 232, Or. 27; Pl. Epin. 992a, De Or. 3, 21; Hom. Il. 9, 438, De Or. 3, 57; Arist. Ach. 530, Or. 29; Suidas v. ἔφορος, Brut. 204.

B. In Subordinate Clauses.

I. Relative clauses. Indic. =

1. Subj. O. O. 4 exx., of which the last 2 are due to an indirect question. Diog. Laert. 10, 148 ὧν ἡ σοφία παρασκευάζεται εἰς τὴν τοῦ ὅλου βίου μακαρίοτητα. Fin. 1, 65 Dicit omnium rerum quas ad beate vivendum sapientia *comparaverit*, nihil esse maius amicitia. Diog. Laert. 9, 2 ἄξιον Ἐφεσίοις— — ἀποθανεῖν—ὅιτινες Ἑρμόδωρον—ἐξέβαλον λέγοντες. Tusc. 5, 105 ait Ephesios esse morte multandos, quod cum civitate expellerent Hermodorum, ita *locuti sint*. Tim. 41b ὃ λέγω—μάθετε. Tim. 11 quid *sentiam*,—cognoscite. Pl. Phaedrus 278e ὁ μέντοι μαντεύομαι κατ' αὐτοῦ, λέγειν ἐθέλω. Or. 41 quid de illo *augurer*, lubet dicere.

2. Subj. consecutive. 1 ex. Diog. Laert. 7, 107 ὁ πραχθὲν ἐύλογον ἀπολογίαν ἔχει. Fin. 3, 58 quod ita factum est, ut eius facti probabilis *ratio reddi possit*.

3. Participle. 3 exx. Ph. 97 ἥ ῥ' ἐνὶ χερσὶ φέρει Στάχυν ἀιγλήεντα. Ph. 101 spicum inlustre *tenens*, splendenti corpore Virgo. Ph. 662–663 καὶ θηρίον ὅ ῥ' ἐνὶ χειρὶ δεξιτέρῃ Κένταυρος ἔχει. Ph. 704 simul cum lumine pandit ipse feram dextra *retinens*. Tim. 46e ἔργον, δι' ὃ θεὸς αὖθ' ἡμῖν δεδώρηται, μετὰ τοῦτο ῥητέον. Tim. 14 maxima utilitas *donata* hominum generi deorum munere deinceps explicetur.

4. Infinitive of exclamation. 1 ex. Soph. Trach. 1071–1072 ὅστις ὥστε Παρθένος βέβρυχα. Tusc. 2, 21 heu! virginalem me ore ploratum *edere*.

II. Protasis logical condition. Indic. =

1. Subj. final. 2 exx. Tim. 41c δεῖ δέ εἰ μέλλει τέλεος ἱκανῶς εἶναι. Tim. 11 teneat autem oportebit, ut ex eodem ne quid *absit*. Pl. Ap. 41a ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ πολλάκις θέλω τεθνάναι, εἰ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν

ἀληθῆ. Tusc. 1, 98 saepe emori—vellem, ut ea—mihi *liceret* invenire.

2. Imperative. 1 ex. Pl. Ap. 40e–41a εἰ γάρ τις ἀφικόμενος εἰς Ἅιδου—εὑρήσει τοὺς ὡς ἀληθῶς δικαστάς. Tusc. 1, 98 *tene*—ad eos venire, qui vero indices appellentur.

3. Participle. 1 ex. Pl. Ap. ὁπότε ἐντύχοιμι Παλαμήδει καὶ Αἴαντι—καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος—διὰ κρίσιν ἄδικον τέθνηκεν. Tusc. 1, 98 Cum Palamedem, cum Aiacem, cum alios iudicio iniquo *circumventos* convenirem.

III. Consecutive clause. Ind. =

1. Infinitive O. O. 1 ex. Diog. Laert. 10, 139 ὥστε ὄυτε ὀργαῖς ὄυτε χάρισι συνέχεται. Nat. De. 1, 45 itaque neque ira neque gratia *teneri*.

Indicative in O. O.

Under this head is included also the optative due to the historical sequence, and representing an original indicative. It happens that the nature of the translations under this head is such that no division into principal and subordinate clauses is necessary.

Indirect coincidences.

This category consists of those cases in which the O. O. of the Greek is represented in translation by the O. R. of the Latin, that is, indic. or opt. due to sequence, = indic. This phenomenon is of fairly frequent occurrence; 18 exx. as compared with 20 where some O. O. construction is used in translation. In view of the limitations of the Latin in O. O., such a thing is not extraordinary, in cases where an exact translation is sought for. Not all the examples, however, are such translations.

Pl. Ap. 40c ἐννοήσωμεν—ὡς πολλὴ ἐλπίς ἐστιν. Tusc. 1, 99 magna me spes *tenet*. Tim. 33a κατανοῶν, ὡς ξυστάτῳ σώματι θερμὰ καὶ ψυχρὰ καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα δυνάμεις ἰσχυρὰς ἔχει περιιστάμενα ἔξωθεν καὶ προσπίποντα ἀκαίρως λύει καὶ νόσους γῆράς τε ἐπάγοντα φθίνειν ποιεῖ. Tim. 5 omnis enim coagmen-

tatio corporis vi caloris vel frigoris vel aliqua impulsione vehementi *labefactatur et frangitur* et ad morbos senectutemque *compellitur*. Similarly the long passage Tim. 41e–42d, Tim. 12; also Pl. Rep. 563d, Rep. 1, 67; Rep. 572a, Div. 1, 61.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Indic. [opt. due to sequence] =

1. Inf. 16 exx. This is of course regular.

2. Subj. with *ut*. 1 ex. This passage is famous. Diog. Laert. 9, 51 *οὐκ ἔχω εἰδέναι οὔθ' ὡς εἰσὶν οὔθ' ὡς οὐκ εἰσίν.* Nat. De. 1, 63 neque ut *sint* neque ut non *sint*, habeo dicere.

The question among commentators seems to be whether Cicero deliberately violated the Latin idiom in order to produce the effect of a *ὡς*-clause in O. O. This is the view of Schömann ad loc. Draeger, Hist. Synt. 2, 408, calls the construction "ganz vereinzelt." Rönsch, Itala und Vulgata, p. 445, dismisses such constructions as Grecisms, though he does not specifically mention this example. Schmalz, Lat. Synt. u. Stil, p. 406, considers the use of *ut* and subj. after verbs of saying and thinking to be an extension of the *ut*-explanatory construction. Mayen [De Particulis, Quod, Quoniam, Quomodo, Ut pro Acc. et Inf. post Verba Sentiendi et Declarandi Positis; Kiel, 1889] p. 61, calls attention to the fact that Cicero in such constructions always lets the *ut*-clause precede.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Indic. [opt. of sequence] =

1. Subj. due to attraction. 1 ex. Tim. 42a *εἶπεν ὅτι— —τὸ κρεῖττον τοιοῦτον εἴη γένος ὃ— —κεκλήσοιτο ἀνήρ.* Tim. 12 Sic se res habet ut praestantius genus esset eorum, qui *essent* futuri viri.

2. Subj. in quin-clause. 1 ex. Tim. 29a *σαφὲς ὅτι [ἔβλεπεν] πρὸς τὸ ἀΐδιον.* Tim. 2 non igitur dubium quin aeternitatem *maluerit* exsequi.

Indicative with ᾽AN.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Historical tenses of indic. = historical tenses of subj. 7 exx. Since such translations are perfectly regular, only one ex. need be given. Pl. Rep. 330a *ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι ὅυτ' ἂν αὐτὸς Σερίφιος ὢν ὀνόμαστος ἐγένετο, ὅυτ' ἐκεῖνος Ἀθηναῖος.* Cato 8. Nec—si ego Seriphius essem, nec tu, si Atheniensis clarus unquam *fuisses.* Similarly, Eur. frg. 818 Dind., Tusc. 3. 67; Diog. Laert. 10, 142, Fin. 2, 21; Pl. Phaedrus, 250d, Fin. 2, 52; Tim. 32a, Tim. 5; ibid., 47a, 14; 34c, 6.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperative Subjunctive.

COINCIDENCES.

Three exx.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

In the 2 exx. under this head the subj. of the Greek is deliberative [in one it is an opt. due to hist. seq. representing an original subj.] and becomes in the Latin a characteristic subj. Diog. Laert. 10, 6 *οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε ἔχω τί νοήσω τἀγαθόν.* Tusc. 3, 41 non equidem habes quod *intellegam* bonum illud. Diog. Laert. 10, 142 *οὐκ ἄν ποτ' εἴχομεν ὅ τι μεμψαίμεθα.* Fin. 2, 21 nihil haberemus quod *reprehenderemus.*

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Subj. = future ind. 1 ex. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22 *μήποτ' ἀσεβὲς μηδὲν μηδὲ ἀνόσιον μήτε ποιήσητε μήτε βουλεύσητε.* Cato 81 memoriam nostri pie inviolateque *servabitis.*

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Subj. = ind. 1 ex. Tim. 29c *μὴ θαυμάσῃς.* Tim. 3 hand sane *erit* mirum.

SUBJUNCTIVE WITH ΚΑΝ.

Under this head are included general relative, temporal, and conditional clauses. The opt. due to sequence belongs here; only, of course, when it represents an original subj. with *ἄν.*

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

Subj. = 1. Subj. ideal condition. 4 exx. Aesch. Prom. Vinct. 379 *ἐάν τις ἐν καιρῷ γε μαλθάσσῃ κέαρ, καὶ μὴ σφυδῶντα θυμὸν ἰσχναίνῃ βίᾳ.* Tusc. 3, 76 si quidem qui tempestivam medicinam admovens non adgravescens volnus *inlidat* manu. Pl. Rep. 562d *ἂν μὴ πρᾷοι ὦσι καὶ πολλὴν παρέχωσι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κολάζει.* Rep. 1, 66 nisi valde lenes et remissi *sint* et large sibi libertatem *ministrent,* insequitur, etc. Pl. Rep. 563d *ὥστε κἂν ὁτιοῦν δουλείας τις προσφέρηται, ἀγανακτεῖν.* Rep. 1, 67 ut si minime vis *adhibeatur* imperii, irascantur.

2. Subj. due to attraction and to influence of O. O. 5 exx. Soph. frg. 964, Dind. *ὅταν δὲ δαίμων — μάστιγ' ἐρείσῃ — παλίντροπον.* Tusc. 3, 71 non idem, cum fortuna mutata impetum *convertat,* clade subita frangatur sua. Pl. Rep. 571c *ὅταν τὸ μὲν ἄλλο τῆς ψυχῆς εὕδῃ.* Div. 1, 60 dixit enim; cum—ea pars animi—sopita *langueat,*—exsultare eam in somno. Arist. H. A. 9, 10 *ὅταν δὲ ἐν τῷ πρὸ τῆς κοιλίας τόπῳ πέψωσιν.* Nat. De. 2, 124 scribitur—easque, cum stomachi calore *concoxerit,* evomere; ibid. 9, 6 *ὅταν τοξευθῶσι.* Nat. De. 2, 126 auditum est — capras — cum *essent confixae* venenatis sagittis herbam quaerere. Tim. 37a *λέγει—ὅτῳ τ' ἄν τι ταὐτὸν ᾖ καὶ ὅτου ἂν ἕτερον.* Tim. 8 discernit quid *sit* eiusdem generis, quid alterius.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Since the subjunctive with *ἄν* has no parallel in Latin, Cicero was obliged to make use of the tenses of the indicative, mostly according to the rules governing iterative action. Hence we must take into account the tenses of the Latin in dealing with this category.

Subj. = 1. Pres. indic. 8 exx. Tim. 41a *φαίνονται καθ' ὅσον ἂν ἐθέλωσι.* Tim. 11 declarantur qua ipsi *volunt.* Tim. 31c *δεσμῶν δὲ κάλλιστος ὃς ἂν · αὑτὸν καὶ τὰ ξυνδούμενα ὅτι μάλιστα ἓν ποιῇ.* Tim. 4 vinculorum id est aptissimum atque pulcherrimum quod—quam maxime unum *efficit.* Tim. 37b *ὅταν μὲν περὶ τὸ αἰσθητὸν γίγνηται καὶ ὁ—κύκλος—διαγγείλῃ.* Tim. 8 cum eam partem *attingit*—et orbis—omnia—*denuntiat.* See same passage for another ex. Tim. 46c *ὅταν μεταπέσῃ ξυμπηγνύμενον—φῶς.* Tim. 14 cum ea inter se non *cohaerescunt.* Tim. 31c *ὁπόταν γὰρ—ᾖ μέσον.* Tim. 5 quando *contingit ut quod medium sit*—comparetur. Pl. Ap. 40d *οἷον ὕπνος ἐπειδάν τις καθεύδων μηδ' ὄναρ μηδὲν ὁρᾷ.* Tusc. 1, 97 somno,—qui non nunquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem *adfert.* Hom. Il. 9, 646, 647 *ὁππότ' ἐκείνων μνήσομαι.* Tusc. 3, 18 cum—*recordor.* Prog. 132–133 *ὅτε σκιάῃσι—σελήνη.* Prog. 132 cum Luna—*officit* orbi.

2. Perfect indic. 10 exx. The iterative principle here comes out prominently. Hom. Od. 18, 137 *τοῖος γὰρ νόος ἐστὶν ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων οἷον ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἄγῃσι πατήρ.* Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 8 tales sunt hominum mentes, quali pater ipse Juppiter auctiferas *lustravit* lumine terras. Tim. 37a *ὅταν οὐσίαν σκεδαστὴν ἔχοντος τινος ἐφάπτηται καὶ ὅταν ἀμέριστον.* Tim. 8 cum materiam mutabilem *adripuit* et cum rursus individuam atque simplicem,—movetur. Tim. 39d *ὅταν τὰ—τάχη—σχῇ κεφαλήν.* Tim. 9 cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput *rettulerunt.* Tim. 46c *ὅταν ἡ—λειότης—ἀπώσῃ.* Tim. 14 cum—levitas—*detrusit.* Tim. 39c *μεὶς δὲ ἐπειδὰν σελήνη— —ἥλιον*

ἐπικαταλάβῃ. Tim. 9 mensis autem quando luna solem *consecuta est*. See the same passage for another example. Pl. Rep. 562d ὅταν—μεθυσθῇ. Rep. 1, 66 [cum]—sitiens *hausit*. Ph. 582 ὁ δ' ἐπὴν φάεος κορέσηται. Pl. 610 cum supera sese *satiavit* luce. Ph. 606 παρθένος ἦμος ἅπασα περαιόθεν ἄρτι γένηται. Ph. 637 et cum iam toto *processit* corpore Virgo. Ph. 569 ὅτε καρκίνος ἀντέλλῃσιν. Ph. 596–597 Tam simul ac primum—se Cancer *extulit*.

3. Future indic. 3 exx. Pl. Phaedo 115c ὅπως ἂν—βούλησθε ἐάνπερ κτέ. Tusc. 1, 103 ut tibi *videbitur*, sepelito. Tim. 29c ἐαν—μὴ δυναταὶ γιγνώμεθα, μὴ θαυμάσῃς. Tim. 3 si forte minus —id—*consequemur*,—hand—erit mirum. Tim. 28a ὅτον—ἂν ὁ δημιουργὸς—τὴν ἰδέαν αὐτοῦ καὶ δύναμιν—ἀπεργάζηται, καλὸν—ἀποτελεῖσθαι. Tim. 2 Si is—eam speciem—*intuebitur* atque id sibi *proponet* exemplar,—efficiat necesse est.

4. Future perfect indic. 6 exx. Pl. Legg. 956a ὅ τι ἂν ἐθέλῃ τις ἀνατιθέτω. Legg. 2, 45 quodcumque quis *voluerit*—dicato. Ph. 420, οἱ δ' εἰ μέν κε πίθωνται ἐναίσιμα σημαινούσῃ— — ἐλαφρότερος πέλεται πόνος. Ph. 440 quem si prospiciens *vitaveris*,—tuto labere per undas. See the whole passage in 420–424 in Aratus, 440–446 in Cicero for other exx. Pl. Phaedo 115c ἐάνπαρ γε λάβητέ [με] καὶ μὴ ἐκφύγω ὑμᾶς. Tusc. 1, 103 si me adsequi *potueris* aut sicubi *nanctus eris*. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17 ἐπειδὰν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου βίου τελευτήσω. Cato 79 cum a vobis *discessero*. Pl. Rep. 571d ὅταν δέ γε, οἶμαι, ὑγιεινῶς τις ἐχῃ αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ καὶ σωφρόνως, καὶ εἰς τὸν ὕπνον ἴῃ— —οἶσθ' ὅτι, κτέ. Div. 1, 61 at qui salubri et moderato cultu atque victu quieti se *tradiderit*—tum eveniet.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Subj. = 1. Ind. in principal clauses or when the syntactical relations in the translation are different. 5 exx. Pl. Rep. 563b ὅταν δὴ οἱ ἐωνημένοι καὶ αἱ ἐωνημέναι μηδὲν ἧττον ἐλεύθεροι ὦσι τῶν πριαμένων. Rep. 1, 67 ex quo *fit ut etiam servi se liberius*

gerant. Ph. 700 ὁπότ' Ἰχθύες ἀντέλλωσιν, ἄθροον ἐμφέρεται. Ph. 733 hanc autem *properant* totam *depellere* Pisces. This translation is almost too free for consideration. Prog. 181–182 καὶ δ'ἂν ἐπὶ ξηρὴν ὅτ' ἐρωδιὸς οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἐξ ἁλὸς ἔρχηται φωνῇ περίαλλα λεληκώς. Prog. 184 Cana fulix itidem fugiens e gurgite ponti *nuntiat* horribilis clamans instare procellas, haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus. Ph. 345 ὅτ' ἤδη ναῦται ἐπιστρέψωσι κορώνην. Ph. 375–376 Sicuti—*obvertunt* navem—nautae. Ph. 424 [εἰ δέ κε]—λαίφεα πάντα ταράξῃ, ναυτίλλονται. Ph. 443 *perfringet*—malos, ut res nulla—possit mulcere procellas.

2. Participle. 3 exx. Hom. Il. 19, 228 χρὴ τὸν μὲν καταθάπτειν ὅς κε θάνῃσιν. Tusc. 3, 65 est aequum tumulis mandare *peremptos.* Pl. Legg. 956b ὅσατερ ἂν ἐν μιᾷ ζωγράφος ἡμερᾳ εἷς ἀποτελῇ. Legg. 2, 45 ab uno pictore uno *absolutae* die. Pl. Rep. 562d ὅταν—πόλις—κακῶν οἰνοχόων—τύχῃ. Rep. 1, 66 malisque *usus* ille ministris.

3. Infinitive O. O. 1 ex. Pl. Rep. 571c [ὅταν]—τὸ δὲ θηριῶδές τε καὶ ἄγριον—σκιρτᾷ τε καὶ—ζητῇ ἰέναι. Div. 1, 60 *exsultare* eam in somno immoderateque *iactari.*

SUBJUNCTIVE WITH ΚΕ(ΑΝ) IN *O. O.*

Under this head belongs also, of course, the optative due to sequence, representing the subj. with ἄν in *O. R.*

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

Subj. = 1. subj. due to O. O. 4 exx. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 19 οὐδὲ τοῦτο πώποτε ἐπείσθην, ὡς ἡ ψυχή, ἕως μὲν ἂν ἐν θνητῷ σώματι ᾖ, ζῇ, ὅταν δὲ τούτου ἀπαλλαγῇ, τέθνηκεν. Cato 80, mihi quidem persuaderi nunquam potuit animos, dum in corporibus *essent* mortalibus, vivere, cum *excessissent* ex eis, emori. See the rest of the passage for further exx.

2. Subj. *cum* historical. 1 ex. Pl. Tim. 42a εἶπεν ὅτι— — ὅποτε δή σώμασιν ἐμφυτευθεῖεν ἐξ ἀνάγκης, καὶ τὸ μὲν προσίοι,

τὸ δ' ἀπίοι. Tim. 12 Cum autem animos corporibus necessitate insevisset, cumque ad corpora tum accessio *fieret*, tum abscessio, etc.

DIVERGENCES.

Subj. (= opt. due to seq.) = Indic. fut. perf. due (a) to rules for antecedent action. Tim. 42d [εἶπεν ὅτι]—ἀλλάττων τε οὐ πρότερον πόνων λήξοι — — πρὶν — — εἰς τὸ τῆς πρώτης καὶ ἀριστης ἀφίκοιτο ἕιδος ἕξεως. Tim. 12 neque terminum malorum prius aspiciet quam illam sequi *coeperit* conversionem, etc. (b) to iterative principles. Tim. 42b [εἶπεν ὅτι] — —ὧν ἐι μὲν κρατήσειαν, ἐν δίκῃ βιώσοιντο. Tim. 12 quos qui ratione *rexerit*, iuste vixerit.

SUBJUNCTIVE IN FINAL CLAUSES.

The optative due to historical sequence belongs here. There are 17 coincidences.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

Subj. (= opt. due to sequence) = 1. Subj. with *cum* historical. 1 ex. Tim. 42d ἵνα τῆς ἔπειτα εἰη κακίας ἑκάστων ἀναίτιος, ἔσπειρε. Tim. 13 cum—seseque—extra omnem culpam causamque *posuisset*,—serebat.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Subj. = 1. Indic. fut. 1 ex. Soph. Trach. 1067 δὸς—ἐς χεῖρα τὴν τεκοῦσαν, ὡς εἰδῶ σάφα. Tusc. 2, 20 huc adripe—abstractam; iam *cernam*.

2. Infin. *O. O.* 2 exx. Tim. 30b ξυνετεκταίνετο, ὅπως ὅτι κάλλιστον εἴη—ἄριστόν τε ἔργον ἀπειργασάμενος. Tim. 3 sic ratus est opus illud effectum *esse* pulcherrimum. Tim. 41e εἶπεν ὅτι—ἔσοιτο—τεταγμένη—ἵνα μή τις ἐλαττοῖτο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. Tim. 12 et ostendit primum ortum unum fore omnibus eumque moderatum atque constantem nec ab ullo *imminutum*.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Optative of wish or Command.

COINCIDENCES.

Here the optative is represented by the subj. in similar constructions. There are 4 exx.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Optative = Imperative. 1 ex. Pl. 287 *μὴ κείνῳ ἐνὶ μηνὶ περικλύζοιο θαλάσσῃ.* Ph. 296 hoc *cave* te in pontum *studeas* committere mense.

Potential Optative.

COINCIDENCES.

Potential opt. = potential subj. in 2 exx.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

Opt. = 1. Subj. in characteristic relative clauses. 3 exx. Tim. 31a *ζῷον, ὃυ μέρος ἂν ἕιτην ἐκείνω.* Tim. 4 rursus enim alius animans qui eum *contineat.* Tim. 33a *οὐχ ὑπολελειμμένων ἐξ ὧν ἄλλο τοιοῦτον γένοιτ' ἄν.* Tim. 5 nulla parte unde alter *gigneretur* relicta. Eur. Or. 3 *οὐδὲ συμφορὰ—ἧς οὐκ ἂν ἄροιτ' ἄχθος—φύσις.* Tusc. 4, 63 nec—malum quod non natura humana patiendo *ecferat.*

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Opt. = 1. Pres. indic. 13 exx. Some of the exx. from the Aratea are not so good; but the prose translations show excellent specimens. Ph. 573 *ἥμισυ μέν κεν ἴδοιο μετήορον.* Ph. 599–600 dimidiam *retinet* stellis distincta Corona. Ph. 579 *οὐδ' ἂν ἔτ' Ἀρκτοφύλαξ εἴη πολὺς ἀμφοτέρωθεν μείων ἡμάτιος.* Ph. 606

Iam vero Arctophylax non aequa parte *secatur*, nam brevior clara caeli de parte *videtur*. Ph. 612 ἀλλ' Ὕδρη—οὐρῆς ἄν δεύοιτο. Ph. 643 Hydraque—nondum tota *patet*, nam caudam contegit umbra. Ph. 460–461 οὐκέτι—ἐγὼ ἄρκιος εἴην—ἐνισπεῖν. Ph. 478 ego nunc *nequeo*—evolvere cursus. Pl. Legg. 956a χρώματα δὲ λευκὰ πρέποντ' ἄν θεοῖς εἴη. Legg. 2, 45 color autem albus—decorus deo *est*. Pl. Ap. 41a ἐτὶ πόσῳ ἄν τις δέξαιτ' ἂν ὑμῶν; Tusc. 1, 98 Quanti tandem *aestimatis*? Pl. Ap. 40d θαυμάσιον κέρδος ἂν εἴη ὁ θάνατος. Tusc. 1, 97 quid lucri *est* emori? Pl. Ap. 40e τί μεῖζον ἀγαθὸν τούτου εἴη ἄν. Tusc. 1, 98 id multo iam beatius *est*. Pl. Phaedrus 246a ἀγένητον τε καὶ ἀθάνατον ψυχὴ ἂν εἴη. Tusc. 1, 54 neque nata certe *est* et aeterna *est*. Tim. 31a ἂν—εἶναι—δέοι—. Tim. 4 sit *necesse est*. Tim. 31b τῷ περιέχοντι τόδ' ἂν ἀφωμοιωμένον λέγοιτο ὀρθότερον. Tim. 4 necesse *est*—caelumque hoc simulacrum illius ultima sit. Tim. 28b ἄλλο ὅ τί ποτε ὀνομαζόμενος μάλιστ' ἂν δέχοιτο, τοῦθ' ἡμῖν ὠνομάσθω. Tim. 2 quo alio vocabulo *gaudet*, hoc a nobis nuncupatus sit.

Soph. frg. 964 Dind. τοὺς δ' αὖ μεγίστους καὶ σοφωτάτους φρενὶ τοιούσδ' ἴδοις ἄν. Tusc. 3, 71 nec vero tanta praeditus sapientia quisquam *est*.

2. Indic. future. 10 exx. Since the potential optative is often a mild future [Am. Jour. Ph., 3, 444; Gildersleeve, Syntax, p. 176] such a rendering is not to be wondered at. Ph. 248–249 ἀμφότεροι δὲ πόδες γαμβροῦ ἐπισημαίνοιεν Περσέος. Pl. 245e pedibus natum summo Iove Persea *vises*. Ph. 304 Σῆμα —Σκορπίος ἀντέλλων εἴη πυμάτης ἐπί νυκτός. Ph. 316–317 iam prope praecipitante *licebit* visere nocte ut sese—ostendat Scorpios. Ph. 559–560 αὔ κεν ἀπόβλητον δεδοκημένῳ ἤματος εἴη μοιράων σκέπτεσθαι. Ph. 588 quod si Solis aves certos cognoscere cursus, ortus signorum nocturno tempore *vises*. This ex. is very doubtful. Ph. 288 οὔτε κεν ἠοῖ πδλλὴν πειρήνειας. Ph. 297 nam non longinquum spatium *labere* diurnum. Ph. 290 οὔτ' ἄν τοι νυκτὸς—ἐγγύθεν ἠὼς ἔλθοι. Ph. 299–300 umida non sese vestris Aurora querellis ocius *ostendet*. Ph.

562–563 *τὰς δ' ἄν κε περισκέψαιο μάλιστα εἰς αὐτὰς ὁρόων.* Ph. 568 or better, 594–595 quae simul exsistant *cernes*; quae tempore eodem praecipitent obitum, nocturno tempore *nosces*. Ph. 451–452 *ταῦτά κε θηήσαιο παρερχομένων ἐνιαυτῶν.* Ph. 467 haec sunt quae—signa—*cernes*. Ph. 463–464 *τῶν κε μάλιστα ποθὴ ὀφελός τε γένοιτο μέτρα περισκοπέοντι.* Ph. 484 e quibus annorum, volitantia lumina *nosces*. Hom. Il. 9, 363 *ἤματί κε τριτάτῳ φθίην ἐρίβωλον ἱκοίμην.* Div. 2, 63 tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta *locabit*. Pl. Phaedrus 279a *ὥστε οὐδὲν ἂν γένοιτο θαυμαστόν.* Or. 41 ut minime mirum *futurum sit*. The point here is the *futurum*, not the *sit*; hence the ex. has been put under this category. The simple subj. *sit* alone would have to bear the weight of both the consecutive construction and the potential force of the original optative; hence the periphrastic future is used to carry the potential.

3. *Posse* and infinitive. [See Am. Jour. Ph. 19, 231.] 8 exx. Pl. Ap. 41a *ἆρα θαύλη ἂν εἴη ἡ ἀποδημία.* Tusc. 1, 98 haec peregrinatio mediocris vobis *videri potest*. Tim. 31a *οὐκ ἄν ποτ' εἴη.* Tim. 4 non *potest esse*. Tim. 30c *οὐδὲν ἂν γένοιτο καλόν.* Tim. 4 pulchrum *esse nihil potest*. Tim. 31b *οὐδὲν ἄν ποτε ὁρατὸν γένοιτο.* Tim. 4 nihil—*aspici ac videri potest*. Ph. 456–457 *οὐκ ἂν ἔτ' εἰς ἄλλους ὁρόων ἐπιτεκμήραιο κείνων.* Ph. 471–472 simili ratione *notari non possunt*. Ph. 542 *ἕξακις ἂν τόσση μιν ὑπέκδραμοι.* Ph. 561 sex tantae *poterunt* sub eum *succedere* partes. Ph. 529–531 *οὔ κεν—ἀνὴρ κολλήσαιτο—τροχάλεια.* Ph. 548–550 ut nemo—*tornare*—*possiet* orbis. Hom. Il. 19, 227 *πότε κέν τις ἀναπνεύσειε.* Tusc. 3, 65 cernimus cadentis —ut nemo *possit*—*vacare*.

4. Gerund. 1 ex. Tim. 38e *ἂν ὕστερον τῆς ἀξίας τύχοι διηγήσεως.* Tim. 9 in sermonem alium *differendum est*.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Opt. = Ind. 1 ex. Ph. 607–608 *οὐδ' ἂν ἐπερχόμενοι χηλαὶ καὶ λεπτὰ φάουσαι ἄδραστοι παρίοιεν.* Ph. 689 at eum *procedunt* obscuro corpore Chelae.

OPTATIVE WITH Εἰ [IDEAL CONDITION].

This category embraces also those temporal constructions allied to the opt. with εἰ; e. g., Pl. Ap. 41b *ὁπότε ἐντύχοιμι.*

COINCIDENCES.

Here the opt. should equal the primary tenses of the subj. There are 4 exx., counting one in which the tense is influenced by sequence.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Opt. = 1. Hist. tenses of subj. 2 exx. Pl. Phaedrus 245d *εἰ γὰρ ἔκ του ἀρχὴ γίγνοιτο, σὺκ ἂν ἐξ ἀρχῆς γίγνοιτο.* Tusc. 1, 54 nec enim esset id principium, quod *gigneretur* aliunde. Pl. Ap. 41b *ἐπεὶ ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ θαυμαστὴ ἂν εἴη ἡ διατριβὴ αὐτόθι, οπότε ἐντύχοίμι* Παλαμήδει, *κτέ.* Tusc. 1, 98 quanta delectatione autem adficerer, cum Palamedem—*convenirem.*

2. Indic. future. 5 exx. Ph. 431–432 sqq. *εἰ δέ κεν ἑσπερίης μὲν ἁλὸς Κενταύρου ἀπείη ὦμος ὅσον προτέρης, κτέ — — — ὅν σε μάλα χρὴ περισκοπέειν.* Ph. 447 sqq. sin umeros medio in caelo Centaurus *habebit* — —, vis est metuenda. Ph. 563–564 *ἀτὰρ εἰ νεφέεσσι μελαίναι γίνοιντ', κτέ.* Ph. 591 sin—aut *adiment* lucem caesa caligine nubes, etc. Both passages contain more than one ex.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 23 of these.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Imperative = 1. Subj. impv. 2d person, with a definite subject. 1 ex. Tim. 41d *διδόντες αὐξάνετε καὶ—δέχεσθε.* Tim. 11 quos et vivos *alatis* et consumptos sinu *recipiatis.*

2. Subj. impv. 3d person. 7 exx. Pl. Legg. 958e *μήτε—στερείτω.* Legg. 1, 67 ne—*minuat.* Tim. 28b *ὀνομάσθω.* Tim. 2 *nuncupatus sit.* Tim. 40d *ἐχέτω τέλος.* Tim. 10 *habeant* hunc terminum. Tim. 40e *ἐχέτω καὶ λεγέσθω.* Tim. 40e *habeatur* et *dicatur.* Diog. Laert. 9, 2 *ἡμέων μηδεὶς ὀνήιστος ἔστω.* Tusc. 5, 105 nemo de nobis unus *excellat.* Diog. Laert. 10, 8 *μεριζέσθωσαν.* Fin. 2, 101 *sanciat—ut dent.* Similarly Plut. Disc. Ad. e. 4 *ἐρρέτω φίλος.* Pro Deiot. 25 *pereant* amici.

3. Indic. with *quin.* 1 ex. Hom. Od. 12, 185 *νῆα κατάστησον.* Fin. 5, 49 quin puppim *flectis*!

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATIONS.

Imperative = 1. Indic. 5 exx. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 21 *ἐννοήσατε.* Cato 80 *videtis.* Tim. 46e *τὰ μὲν—ξυμμεταιτία—εἰρήσθω.* Tim. 14 ac de—causis, satis ferme *esse dictum puto.* Tim. 41d *ὑμεῖς—ἀπεργάζεσθε ζῷα καὶ γεννᾶτε.* Tim. 11 attexitote—ita *orientur* animantes. Ph. 246 *Ἀνδρομέδης δέ τοι ὦμος ἀρίστερος Ἰχθύος ἔστω σῆμα βορειοτέρου.* Ph. 252–253 Andromedae laevo ex humero—adpositum *poteris*—cognoscere Piscem. Prog. 177–178 *Σῆμα δέ τοι ἀνέμοιο καὶ οἰδαίνουσα θάλασσα γινέσθω.* Prog. 177–178 atque etiam ventos *praemonstrat* saepe futuros inflatum mare.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

INFIN. AS SUBSTANTIVE IN CASE-RELATIONS.

I. As subject or predicate.

Under this head is classed the infinitive with nouns or adjectives; including also the articular infinitive, and excluding the epexegetical infinitive.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 13 of these. The substantives and adjectives used as subjects or as predicates to the infinitives are *ἀνάγκη, ἀναγκαῖον,*

= necesse ; *αἰσχρόν*, = turpe ; *καλόν*, = utilius ; *ἀδύνατον*, = nefas ; *ἔργον*, = difficile ; *θέμις*, = fas.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

The infinitives are 3 in number, and are objects of *posse*. Tim. 28c *ἀγάγκην εἶναι γενέσθαι*. Tim. 2 *gigni* posse. Tim. 28a *ἀδύνατον χωρὶς αἰτίου γένεσιν σχεῖν*. Tim. 2 nullius rei causa remota *reperiri* origo potest. Similarly Tim. 39d, Tim. 9.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = 1. Supine. 4 exx. This is a perfectly regular construction, hence only the references need be given. Tim. 29a, Tim. 2 ; ibid. 31a, 4 ; 40a, 10 ; 40d, 11.

2. Subj. after necesse. 2 exx. Tim. 28b *καλὸν ἐξ ἀνάγκης αὕτως ἀποτελεῖσθαι πᾶν*. Tim. 2 praeclarum opus *efficiat* necesse est. Pl. Phaedrus 245e *τοῦτο δὲ οὔτ' ἀπόλλυσθαι οὔτε γίγνεσθαι δυνατόν, ἢ πάντα τε οὐρανὸν πᾶσαν τε γένεσιν συμπεσοῦσαν στῆναι καί μήποτε αὖθις ἔχειν ὅθεν*. Tusc. 1, 54 id autem nec nasci potest nec mori, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura *consistat* necesse est.

3. Imperative subjunctive. 1 ex. Eur. Phoen. 525 *ἐυσεβεῖν χρέων*. Off. 3, 82 *pietatem colas*.

4. Subjunctive, ideal condition. 1 ex. Tim. 40d *τὸ λέγειν ——μάταιος ἂν εἴη πούος*. Tim. 10 si verbis *explicare* conemur.

5. Gerundive. 4 exx. The use of this form depends of course on the particular adjective or substantive employed with the infinitive. Tim. 33d *οὔτε λαβεῖν οὔτε——ἀμύνασθαι χρεία τις ἦν*. Tim. 6 nec *capiendum* quicquam erat nec *repellendum*. Diog. Laert. 9, 2 *ἄξιον ἀποθανεῖν*. Tusc. 5, 105 esse *multandos* morte. Soph. Phrix. frg. 818 Dind. *εἰκὸς σφαδάζειν*. Tusc. 3, 67 esset *dolendi* causa. Eur. Phoen. 525 *κάλλιστον ἀδικεῖν*. Off. 3, 82 *violandum* est.

II. Infinitive as object after verbs of creation.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 29 of these.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = 1. Subj. in consecutive clauses. 6 exx. Tim. 31a *ἄν ἕτερον εἶναι τὸ περὶ ἐκείνω δέοι ζῷον.* Tim. 4 alius animans —*sit* necesse est. Tim. 41e *δὲοι—φῦναι.* Tim. 12 fore ut—*oriretur.* Tim. 32a *πάνθ' οὕτως--ταὐτὰ εἶναι ξυμβήσεται.* Tim. 5 ita necessitas cogit ut eadem *sint* ea. Tim. 42a *παρέδωκε—σώματα πλάττειν.* Tim. 3 permisit ut corpora—*fingerent.* See the same passage for other exx.

2. Gerundive 7 exx. All are of infinitives after *δεῖ* and *χρή.* Only the references need be given. Pl. Rep. 328e *δεήσει πορεύεσθαι.* Cato 6 *ingrediundum* sit. Similarly Ar. Ph. 1, 2, 5, De or. 2, 116–117; Tim. 28b, Tim. 2; ibid., 30b, 3; 38e, 9; Eur. Phoen. 524, Off. 3, 82; Ph. 434, Ph. 450.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

This one ex. is unique. Tim. 41c *ἐθελόντων ἕπεσθαι.* Tim. 11 *volentes pareant.*

III. Epexegetical Infinitive.

COINCIDENCES.

The solitary ex. may be noted. Pl. Ap. 42a *ὥρα ἀπιέναι.* Tusc. 1, 99 tempus est—*abire.*

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

There is but one ex., which appears in the Latin as an object infin. Pl. 460–461 *οὐκέτι— —ἄρκιος εἴην—ἐνισπεῖν.* Ph. 478 nequeo—*evolvere.*

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = Gerundive. 1 ex. Eur. Or. 1, δεινον ὦδ' ἐιπεῖν ἔπος. Tusc. 4, 63 terribilis *fando* oratio.

2. Subj. characteristic. 1 ex. Pl. Legg. 958e ὅσα δέχεσθαι. Legg. 2, 68 quam quod *capiat.*

IV. Articular infinitive with prepositions and in oblique cases.

Gen. with ἄνευ = 1. Subj. in protasis of logical condition, due to *O. O.* 1 ex. Diog. Laert. 10, 140 οὐκ ἔστιν ἡδέως ζῆν ἄνευ τοῦ φρονίμως καὶ καλῶς καὶ δικαίως. Fin. 1, 57 *nisi* sapienter, honeste, iucunde *vivatur* [non posse vivi.]

Gen. with ὑπέρ. = 1. Subj. in final clause. 1 ex. Diog. Laert. 10, 148 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδὲν αἰώνιον εἶναι δεινὸν μηδὲ πολυχρόνιον. Fin. 1, 68 ne quod aut sempiternum aut diuturnum *timeret* malum.

Dat. of cause. = 1. Ind. in causal clause. 1 ex. Tim. 39e τῷ—μήπω—περιειληφέναι. Tim. 10 quia nondum—intus *incluserat.*

Acc. with διά. = 1. Ind. in causal clause. 1 ex. Pl. Menex. 248a διὰ τὸ πεποιθέναι. Tusc. 5, 36 quod—in se—*spem reponet.*

2. Participle 1 ex. Tim. 39b διὰ—το—προιέναι. Tim. 7 quia *procedentia* efficiebant ut, etc.

Acc. with πρός = 1. Subj. indirect question. 1 ex. Tim. 46e πρὸς τὸ σχεῖν—εἰρήσθω. Tim. 14 ut *haberent*—satis ferme esse dictum puto.

INFINITIVE NOT USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

I. INFINITIVE AS IMPERATIVE.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCES.

Infin. = 1. Object infin. after verbs of commanding. 4 exx. Pl. Legg. 958e χῶμα δὲ μὴ χοῦν. Legg. 2, 68 *exstrui*—vetat sepulchrum. See for other exx. the same passages. Add also Hes. op. 349 εὖ δ' ἀποδοῦναι. Brut. 16, *reddere* iubet.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = 1. Imperative. 1 ex. Hdt. 7, 228 *ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν.* Tusc. 1, 101 *dic,* hospes.

2. Subj. impv. 2 exx. Pl. Legg. 956a *βάμματα δὲ μὴ προσφέρειν.* Legg. 2, 45 tincta vero *absint.* Cf. also Pl. Legg. 958e *ταῦτα ἐκπληροῦν.* Legg. 2, 68 ea potissimum ut *compleatur.*

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Infin. = Indic. 1 ex. Pl. 167, 168 *ταῦρον μαίεσθαι.* Ph. 173 *est—conixus—*Taurus.

II. Infinitive with *πρίν.*

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = Subj. perf. with quin. 1 ex. Hom. Od. 12, 187 *οὐ —τις—παρήλασε—πρίν—ὅπ' ἀκοῦσαι.* Fin. 5, 49 nemo est—transvectus—quin *astiterit* vocum dulcedine captus.

III. Infin. in Consecutive Clauses.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = Subj. consecutive. 2 exx. Pl. Rep. 563d *ὥστε—ἀγανακτεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀνέχεσθαι.* Rep. 1, 67 ut—*irascantur* et perferre *nequeant.* Tim. 32c *ὥστε—ἄλυτον—γενέσθαι.* Tim. 5 cohaeret ut dissolvi nullo modo *queat.*

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Infin. = 1. Indic. in "ita"—clause. 2 exx. Ar. Pl. 1, 2, 5 Sp. *ὥστε δεῖν.* De. Or. 2, 116–117 ita *cogitandum est.* Tim. 43b *ὥστε—κινεῖσθαι.* Tim. 13 ita—*movebatur.*

IV. Infin. of Purpose.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Infin. = 1. Subj. final or consecutive. 2 exx. Hom. Il. 9,

442 *ἔπεμπε—διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα.* De. Or. 3, 57 comitem esse datum ut ille *efficeret*. Tim. 40a *νείμας—πεποικιλμένον εἶναι.* Tim. 10 distribuit—ut hunc varietate—distinctum—Graeci *κόσμον—nominarent.*

V. Infinitive *O. O.*

coincidences.

There are 28 exx.

divergences due to translation.

Here the *O. O.* of the Greek appears in Latin as O. R.;

Infin. = Indic. 5 exx. Diog. Laert. 7, 107 *καθῆκόν φασι εἶναι.* Fin. 3, 58 *Est* autem officium. Arist. Pol. 5, 11 *ἔργον εἶναί φασιν.* Off. 1, 70 cuius proprium *est*. Ph. 645–646 *φασι —φεύγειν.* Pl. 687 *fugiens commendat* corpora terris. Pl. Ap. 40c *χρόνος φαίνεται—εἶναι.* Tusc. 1, 97 cui si similis *futura est* perpetuitas—temporis. Pl. Phaedrus 279a *δοκεῖ—ἤθει γεννικωτέρῳ κεκρᾶσθαι.* Or. 41 praeterea ad *virtutem maior indoles.*

Infin. with *ἄν* as representative of indic. with *ἄν*, O. R.,

divergence due to O. R. of latin

Infin. = subj. 1 ex. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 18 *τὰς τιμὰς διαμένειν ἔτι ἄν δοκεῖτε.* Cato 80 nec vero—post mortem honores *permanerent.*

THE PARTICIPLE.

The Ordinary Participle.

By this is meant the participle when used in the ordinary way, that is, attributively or circumstantially, and as distinguished

from the participle used to denote purpose, or as a predicate, or in O. O. Separate categories have been made for such special usages.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 154 of these.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

The participle, on account of its nature as a modifier, may be in many cases represented by a subordinate clause of some sort. In view of the paucity of participial forms in the Latin, such renderings must be used very frequently in translation. Naturally, we should be interested to see what kind of a subordinate clause represents the participle; whether relative, causal, temporal, or what not. Hence the idiomatic divergences for the Greek participle will be classed under the rubrics of the different kinds of subordinate clause.

1. Simple relative clause in indic., or subj., due to attraction or to O. O. There are 69 exx.; too many to be given in full. Pl. Phaedrus 245d *ἀρχὴ τὸ αὐτὸ αὑτὸ κινοῦν.* Tusc. 1, 54 principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se *movetur.* Pl. Menex. 248a *τὰ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν φέροντα.* Tusc. 5, 36 quae ad beate vivendum *ferunt.* Prog. 160 *φάτνην, ἡ μέν τ' ὀλίγῃ εἰκυῖα ἀχλύϊ.* Prog. 160 tenui quae *candet* lumine Phatne. Pl. Menex. 246e *πᾶσα ἐπιστήμη χωριζομένη δικαιοσύνης.* Off. 1, 63 scientia, quae *est remota* ab iustitia. Pl. Tim. 33b *διὸ καὶ σφαιροειδές, ἐκ μέσου πάντῃ πρὸς τὰς τελευτὰς ἴσον ἄπεχον, κυκλοτερὲς αὐτὸ ἐτορνεύσατο.* Tim. 6 et globosum est fabricatus— —cuius omnis extremitas paribus a medio radiis, *attingitur.* Tim. 33d *ἡγήσατο γὰρ αὐτὸ ὁ ξυνθείς.* Tim. 6 sic enim ratus est ille qui ista *iunxit* et *condidit.* Pl. Ap. 40e *οἱ τεθνεῶτες.* Tusc. 1, 98 qui e vita *excesserunt.*

Of exx. with the subj. may be noted Diog. Laert. 10, 18 *εἰς τὴν—σύνοδον—τῶν συμφιλοσοφούντων.* Fin. 2, 101 dent ad eorum epulas, qui una secum *philosophati sint.* Diog. Laert. 10, 139 *ὁ θάνατος οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς· τὸ γὰρ διαλυθὲν ἀναισθητεῖ, τὸ*

δ' ἀναισθητοῦν οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Fin. 2, 100 mortem nihil ad nos pertinere; quod enim *dissolutum sit*, id esse sine sensu; quod enim sine sensu *sit*, id nihil ad nos pertinere omnino. Com. Gr. 2, 458, 6, [Meineke] τοὶς ἀκροωμένοις. Brut. 38 relinqueret in animis eorum a quibus *esset auditus*. Xen. Oec. 4, 21 τοῦ καταμετρήσαντός σοι καὶ διατάξαντος. Cato 59 dixisse mirari—sollertiam eius a quo *essent* illa *dimensa atque discripta*. Eur. frg. 452, Dind. τὸν—πεπαυμένον. Tusc. 1, 115 At qui labores—*finisset*—hunc exsequi. Similarly Tim. 37b, Tim. 8; ibid, 39b, 9; 46d, 14; Pl. Phaedrus 246a, Tusc. 1, 54; Diog. Laert. 7, 125, De Or. 1, 83; these, together with the passages quoted above, are all the exx. I have of the subjunctive in this category,—10 in number. The remaining exx. are indicatives, of which a few have been given above.

2. Characteristic relative clause, subjunctive of design or tendency. 15 exx. This is the natural translation of the participle, and it is surprising that it is not used oftener as compared with the simple relative. See Gildersleeve, Lat. Gram. 438n.

Tim. 27d τί τὸ ὂν ἀεί. Tim. 2 quod est quod semper *sit*. See the same passage for further exx. Tim. 40b τὴν δὲ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ὑπὸ τῆς—περιφορᾶς κρατουμένῳ. Tim. 10 alterum, quod in anticam partem a conversione eiusdem et similis *pelleretur*. See the same passage for another ex. Tim. 34a κίνησιν γᾶρ ἀπένειμεν,—τὴν—μάλιστα οὖσαν. Tim. 6 motum—dedit,—qui *cieret*—maxime. Tim. 30d ζῷον ἓν ὁρατόν, πάντα—ζῷα ἐντὸς ἔχον ἑαυτοῦ. Tim. 4 animal unum aspectabile, in quo omnia animalia *continerentur*, effecit. Tim. 34b αὐτὸν αὑτῷ δυνάμενον συγγίγνεσθαι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἑτέρου προσδεόμενον. Tim. 6 caeloque—complexus est, quod secum ipsum propter virtutem facile *esse posset* nec *desideraret* alterum. Tim. 42e ὅσον ἔτ' ἦν ψυχῆς ἀνθρωπίνης δέον προσγενέσθαι. Tim. 13 quamtumque esset reliquum ex humano animo, quod *deberet* accedere. Tim. 33b τῷ—ζῷα περιέχειν μέλλοντι ζῷῳ. Tim. 6 a quo—contineri *vellet* animantes, hunc ea forma figuravit. Pl. Legg. 958e μὴ χοῦν—ἔργον—ἐν πένθ' ἡμέραις ἀποτελούμενον. Legg. 2, 68 exstrui

vetat sepulcrum altius quam quod quinque homines quinque diebus *absolverint.* Similarly, Pl. Phaedrus 245e, Tusc. 1, 54; Tim. 34a, Tim. 6; Eur. Thes. frg. 39e, Dind., Tusc. 3, 29.

3. Protasis of a condition.

(*a*) Logical, with fut. ind. 3 exx. Pl. 559 *αὔ κεν ἀπόβλητον δεδοκημένῳ—εἴη.* Pl. 587 quod si *aves* certos cognoscere cursus. Tim. 42c *μὴ παυόμενος—μεταβολοῖ.* Tim. 12 et si ne tum quidem finem—*faciet,*—iactabitur. Tim. 29b *ὥστε—ἀποδεχομένους πρέπει.* Tim. 2 ut si probabilia *dicentur,* ne quid ultra requiratis.

(*b*) Ideal, perf. or pres. subj. 1 ex. Tim. 41c *ταῦτα γενόμενα καὶ βίου μετασχόντα—ἰσάζοιτ' ἄν.* Tim. 11 quae—*effecta si sint,* possint aequare.

(*c*) Unreal condition, subj. historical tenses. 3 exx. Pl. Rep. 330a *αὐτὸς Σερίφιος ὢν ὀνομαστὸς ἐγένετο ἄν.* Cato 8—non hercule, inquit, si ego Seriphius *essem.* See the same passage for another ex. Tim. 47a *οὐδεὶς ἄν ποτε ἐῤῥήθη μήτε ἄστρα μήτε ἥλιον μήτε οὐρανὸν ἰδόντων.* Tim. 14 haec oratio haud unquam esset inventa, si neque sidera neque sol neque caelum sub *oculorum aspectum cadere potuissent.*

4. Temporal clause. 31 exx.

(*a*) With indic. [subj. O. O. or attraction] 19 exx. Tim. 46d *ὅσαι δὲ ὑπ' ἄλλων μὲν κινουμένων.* Tim. 14 quae—movent alias cum ipsae ab aliis *moventur.* Tim. 46c *χρῆται—ἀποτελῶν.* Tim. 14 utitur cum *efficit.* Tim 39a *ἐφαίνετο καταλαμβάνοντα καταλαμβάνεσθαι.* Tim. 9 cum *superabant,* superari videbantur. Tim. 28c *καὶ εὑρόντα εἰς πάντας ἀδύνατον λέγειν.* Tim. 2 et cum iam *inveneris,* iudicare in volgus nefas. Ph. 346 *ἐπιστρέψωσι—ὅρμον ἐσερχόμενοι.* Ph. 375 obvertunt—cum *coeptant* tutos contingere portus. Ph. 673 *ἀνέρχονται—τοξότῃ ἀντέλλοντι.* Ph. 712–713 Sagittipotens superas cum visere luces *institit* emergit Nixi caput. Ph. 332 *οὐκέτι—ἅμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντα—ψεύδονται.* Ph. 355 ubi se—cum sole *extulit,* hand potitur, etc. Hdt. 7, 228 *κείμεθα πειθόμενοι.* Tusc. 1, 101 iacentis

dum—*obsequimur*. Diog. Laert. 10, 142 *αὐτοῖς πανταχόθεν εἰσπληρουμένοις—καὶ—ἔχουσιν*. Fin. 2, 21 cum undique *complerentur*—nec *haberent*. Xen. Oec. 4, 21 *ταῦτα θαυμάζων εἶπεν*. Cato 59 cum *admiraretur* tum eum dixisse. Pl. Rep. 571c *πλησθέν, σκιρτᾷ*. Div. 1, 60 cum *sit—extumefacta*—exsultare. Eur. frg. 452 Dind. *τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν*. Tusc. 1, 115 lugere, ubi *esset* aliquis in lucem editus. Similarly Pl. Al. 1, 131a, Tusc. 1, 52; Pl. Rep. 562d, Rep. 1, 66; Pl. Ap. 41a, Tusc. 1, 98; Pl. Phaedrus 245c, Tusc. 1, 53; Phaedrus 279a, Or. 41; Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20, Cato 80; Sext. Emp. adv. Math. 2, 7 Or. 113 [2 exx.] Ph. 459, Ph. 477; ibid., 590, 616; 607, 639; 645, 686; 693, 725; Prog. 132, Prog. 132; ibid., 178, 179; 180, 181; also Tim. 46b, Tim. 14.

(*b*) With subj. 12 exx.; of which 11 are with *cum* historical, the remaining one with dum = "until." On *cum* with the subj. representing the participle, see *Am. Jour. Ph.* 9, 155. Diog. Laert. 10, 22 *τὴν μακαρίαν ἄγοντες—ἐγράφομεν*. Fin. 2, 96 cum *ageremus*—scribebamus. Pl. Rep. 329b-c. *ἐρωτωμένῳ ὑπό τινος*. Cato 47 cum ex eo—quidam *quaereret*. Tim. 36b *ξυνεπληροῦτο, λείπων—μόριον*. Tim. 7 explebat, cum particulam—*relinqueret*. Ibid. 30a *λογισάμενος οὖν εὕρισκεν*, 3 cum rationem igitur *habuisset*, reperiebat; 35a *λαβὼν—συνεκεράσατο*, 7 cum—*sumpsisset*—temperavit; 35b *ποιησάμενος—διένειμεν*, 7 cum—*effecisset*,—partitus est; 36d *σχίσας—προσέταξεν*, 7 cum—*divisisset*—iussit; 42d *διαθεσμοθετήσας—ἔσπειρε*, 13 cum—*designasset*—serebat; 42e *νοήσαντες—ἐπείθοντο*, 13 cum—*cognovissent*—sequebantur, and in the same passages *λαβόντες—ξυνεκόλλων*, cum—*accepissent*, copulabant; 30a *βουληθεὶς—ἤγαγεν*, 3 cum—*constituisset*—assumpsit. Ph. 621 *Σκορπίον ἀντέλλοντα μένει*. Ph. 653 tenetur dum Nepa et Arcitenens *invisant* lumina caeli.

5. Causal clause with

(*a*) Indic. 4 exx. Tim. 29d *ἀγαπᾶν χρή, μεμνημένον ὡς*. Tim. 3 contentique esse debemus—; *aequum est enim meminisse*. Ibid. 30a *ἤγαγεν—ἡγησάμενος*, 3 adduxit; hoc enim *iudicabat*.

Pl. Phaedrus 245c *ἅτε οὐκ ἀπολεῖπον ἑαυτό.* Tusc. 1, 53 quia nunquam *deseritur* a se. Pl. Ap. 41e *κατηγόροῦν ἀλλ' οἰόμενοι βλάπτειν.* Tusc. 1, 99 nisi quod mihi nocere se *crediderunt.*

(*b*) Subj. with *cum* 5 exx. Tim. 40a *τῷ δὲ παντὶ προσεικάζων εὔκυκλον ἐποίει.* Tim. 10 cumque cum similem universi naturae efficere *vellet,*—rotundavit. Ibid. 30d *βουληθεὶς*—*ξυνέστησε,* 4 cum—efficere *vellet,* efficit; 32a *ταῦτα δὲ γενόμενα ἀλλήλοις ἓν πάντα ἔσται,* 5 eadem autem *cum facta sint,* efficitur ut; 42a, *διπλῆς δὲ ὄυσης τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης φύσεως τὸ κρεῖττον τοιοῦτον εἴη γενος,* 12, sed cum duplex *esset* natura generis humani. Pl. Phaedrus 245e *ἀθανάτον πεφασμένου τοῦ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ κινουμένου.* Tusc. 1, 54 cum *pateat* igitur alternum esse.

6. Adversative clause, indic. 1 ex. Tim. 40e *ἀδύνατον*—*παισὶν ἀπιστεῖν, καίπερ ἄνευ τε εἰκότων καὶ ἀναγκαίων ἀποδείξεων λέγουσιν.* Tim. 11 difficile factu est—quamquam nec argumentis nec rationibus certis—ratio *confirmatur.*

7. Object infinitive. 2 exx. Pl. Phaedrus 245c *ὄν ποτε λήγει κινούμενον.* Tusc. 1, 53 nunquam ne *moveri* quidem desinit. Ph. 58 *νεύοντι δὲ πάμπον ἔοικεν.* Ph. 61 *obtutum*—*figere* dicas.

8. As a coordinate verb. In this case the participle is represented by a verb in the same mood and tense as its accompanying verb. There are 32 exx. Tim. 37a *λέγει κινουμένη.* Tim. 8 *movetur* discernitque. Ibid. 40a *τίθησι*—*νείμας*; 10 effecit circumque *distribuit.* 30a *παραλαβὼν*—*ἤγαγεν*; 3, *assumpsit,*—idque adduxit. 33d *ἠγήσατο γὰρ αὐτὸ*—*ἄυταρκες ὂν ἄμεινον ἔσεσθαι*; 6 ratus est ipsum se contentum esse mundum nec *egere altero.* Similarly Tim. 32a, Tim. 5 [2 exx.]; ibid. 32b, 5 [2 exx.]; 32d, 5; 34a, 6; 35b, 7; 36b, 7; 36e, 8; 37a, 8: 40b, 10; 41c, 11; 41d, 11; 41e, 12; 42d, 12; 42e, 13 [2 exx.]; 43a, 13; 46c, 14; 47a, 14; Ph. 258, Ph. 264; ibid. 83, 91; Eur. frg. 392 Dind., Tusc. 3, 29; Eur. frg. 757 Dind., Tusc. 3, 59; Soph. Trach. 1076; Tusc. 2, 21; Hom. Il. 9, 229, Tusc. 3, 65.

9. As an independent verb, sometimes with the main verb of the Greek a subordinate in translation. 18 exx. Ph. 41 πολλὴ φαινομένη Ἑλίκη. Ph. 42 late *videtur*. Tim. 35b δίενειμεν ἑκάστην—μεμιγμένην. Tim. 7 partitus est. iam—*temperavit*. Ibid. θεῖον λέγόμενον—παραδώσω, 11 divini generis *appellentur*; quorum vobis initium satusque tradetur a me. Participle and verb are sometimes reversed in translation; e. g., the next two exx. Ph. 597 βάλλει—Παρθένος ἀντελλουσα. Ph. 626 depellens—*exoritur* Virgo. Soph. Trach. 1061 καθαίρων ἰκόμην. Tusc. 2, 20 *peragrans—ecferitatem expuli*. Diog. Laert. 9, 2 ἐξέβαλον λέγοντες. Tusc. 5, 105 quod, cum—expellerent, *locuti sint*. Other exx. are Tim. 28a, Tim. 2; ibid. 32c, 5 [2 exx.]; 36b, 7; 38d, 9; 40d, 11; Ph. 235, Ph. 241; Sext. Emp. 9, 123, Nat. De. 1, 116; Diog. Laert. 7, 107, Fin. 3, 58.

10. The participle and the finite verb are often fused in translation into one verb. There are 34 exx. It will be sufficient to give the classes of verbs which suffer this change, without giving all the exx.

(*a*) Verbs connected in meaning, e. g. Tim. 30b τόνδε νοῦν μὲν ἐν ψυχῇ, ψυχὴν δὲ ἐν σώματ' ξυνιστὰς τὸ πᾶν ξυνετεκταίνετο. Tim. 3 quocirca intelligentiam in animo, animum *inclusit* in corpore. Hom. Il. 9, 236 φαίνων ἀστράπτει. Div. 2, 82 Prospera Iuppiter his dextris fulguribus *edit*. The words *dextris fulguribus* help out the sense, so this passage is not so cogent. Ph. 271 καὶ δ' ἔθετο—οὐρανὸν εἰσαγαγών. Ph. 278 dicitur—in alto sede *locasse*. Ibid. 85 ἐπιθλίβει—βεβηκώς, 90 urguet. Tim. 30c περιλαβὸν ἔχει. Tim. 4 *particula est*. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20 καταιδούμενοι ποιεῖτε ἃ ἐγὼ δέομαι. Cato 81 sic *me colitote*.

(*b*) Verbs of motion, either as participle or as finite verb. Ph. 395 ἐειδόμενοι φορέονται. Ph. 419 late lumina *fulgent*. Tim. 42b εἰς τὴν—πορευθεὶς οἴκησιν,—ἔξοι. Tim. 12 ad illum astrum —*revertetur*.

(*c*) The finite verb is a verb of perception. This is anticipating one of the categories of the participle, but it affords a

means of disposing of a few cases in advance. Pl. Ap. 40c *μεταβολὴ—τυγχάνει οὖσα.* Tusc. 1, 97 *migretur.* Pl. Menex. 248a *χαίρων οὔτε λυπούμενος—φανήσεται.* Tusc. 5, 36 neque *laetabitur—nec maerebit.*

(*d*) 2 exx. with *γέγονεν*, both in the same passage, Tim. 33c, Tim. 6.

DIVERGENCES DUE TO TRANSLATION.

Participle = 1. Consecutive clause, subj. 6 exx. Tim. 29c. *ὁμολογουμένους λόγους καὶ ἀπηκριβωμένους ἀποδοῦναι.* Tim. 3 consequemur ut tota—oratio sibi *constet.* This ex. might perhaps be put under the preceding category, since the participles and *ἀποδοῦναι* seem to fuse in translation. Tim. 43b *ἀτάκτως προιέναι—τὰς ἓξ—κινήσεις ἔχον.* Tim. 13 movebatur ut sex motibus *veheretur.* Ibid. 32d *συνέστησεν—ὑπολαβών*, Tim. 5 conlocatae sunt—ut *excederet.* 36c *κατέκαμψεν—ξυνάψας*, 7 intorsit ut—*iungerentur.* Diog. Laert. 10, 22 *παρηκολουθήκει —πάθη—ὑπερβολὴν οὐκ ἀπολείποντα τοῦ—μεγέθους.* Fin. 2, 96 aderant—ut nihil—*posset* accedere.

2. Final clause 2 exx. Diog. Laert. 10, 18 *σύνοδον—εἰς τὴν —μνήμην κατατεταγμένην.* Fin. 2, 101 dent ad epulas,—ut memoria *colatur*; Ph. 267, 275.

Future Participle of Purpose.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCE.

Here the future ptc. = a present ptc., so that the coincidence does not extend to the tense. 1 ex. Tim. 34c *ὡς δεσπότιν καὶ ἄρξουσαν ἀρξομένου ξονεστήσατο.* Tim. 7 eumque ut dominum atque *imperantem* oboedienti praefecit corpori.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Participle = 1. Final clause 1 ex. Pl. Ap. 42a *ὥρα ἀπιέναι, ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀποθανουμένῳ, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένοις* Tusc. 1 99 tempus est—abire, me, ut *moriar*, vos ut vitam *agatis.*

2. Relative clause of design. 1 ex. Tim. 43a *δανειζόμενοι μόρια ὡς ἀποδοθησόμενα.* Tim. 13 particulas quas *redderent*, mutuabantur.

Participle with ᾿ΩΣΠΕΡ.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCE.

Participle = 1. Subj. with *tamquam.* 1 ex. Pl. Rep. 328e *παρ᾽ αὐτῶν ὥσπερ τινὰ ὁδὸν προεληλυθότων.* Cato 6 tamquam longam aliquam viam *confeceris.*

Participle as Predicate.

INDIRECT COINCIDENCE.

This is a coincidence in form only, the predicate participle of the Greek being merely an ordinary participle in the Latin. 1 ex. Eur. frg. 818 Dind. *ἀμβλύς εἰμι καὶ κατηρτυκώς κακῶν.* Tusc. 3, 67 *subactus* miseriis obtorpui.

DIVERGENCES.

Here participle and copula fuse in translation. 3 exx. Tim. 40c *ὁποῖοι τῶν θεῶν κατ᾽ ἀλλήλους γιγνόμενοι καὶ ὅσοι καταντικρύ* [*εἰσι*]. Tim. 10 eos qui prope *copulentur* contrariaque regione. Ibid. 31b *οὐρανὸς γεγονὼς ἔστι*, 4 deus—mundum *procreavit*; 33c *πνεῦμά τε οὐκ ἦν περιεστός*, 6 neque *erant* anima *circumfusa.*

Participle in O. O.

I. With ὡς, giving the Ground.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Participle = 1. Causal clause, with indic. 2 exx. Tim. 40e *ὡς οἰκεῖα φάσκουσιν—πιστευτέον.* Tim. 11 sed quia de suis rebus *videntur loqui*,—parendum est. Pl. Phaedrus 245e *ἔμψυχον, ὡς ταύτης οὔσης φύσεως ψυχῆς.* Tusc. 1, 54 nam haec *est* propria natura animi atque vis.

II. After Verbs of Perception.

DIRECT COINCIDENCES.

1 ex. Soph. Trach. 1073 *ἰδεῖν δεδροκότα.* Tusc. 221 quem vidit—*ingemescentem.*

INDIRECT COINCIDENCE.

This is a coincidence in form only. Ph. 161 *κεκλιμένον δήεις.* Ph. 165 *obductus* feretur.

DIVERGENCES.

Participle = 1. Infin. O. O. 6 exx. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17 *αὐτὴν ὡς οὖσαν κατεφωράτε.* Cato 79 eum *esse* in hoc corpore intellegebatis. Diog. Laert. 10, 148 *ἀσφάλειαν—φιλίᾳ μάλιστα κατεῖδε συντελουμένην.* Fin. 1, 68 quae perspexit—amicitiae praesidium *esse* firmissimum. Tim. 41a *ὅσους ἴσμεν—ἀδελθοὺς λεγομένους.* Tim. 11 quos fratres—agnatosque *usurpari* atque *appellari* videmus. Ibid. 39c *οὐκ ἴσασι χρόνον ὄντα τὰς τούτων πλάνας,* 9 nesciunt hos siderum errores id ipsum *esse* quod rite dicitur tempus; 28c *γιγνόμενα καὶ γεννητὰ ἐφάνη.* Tim. 2 quae ortum *habere gignique* diximus. Ph. 617 *ἀμφότερον δύνοντα καὶ ἀνιόντα—θηεύμεθα.* Ph. 649 quem *exstinctum atque exortum* vidimus.

2. Indic. in temporal or relative sentences. 2 exx. Ph. 404 *τοῦ—ὕψοθ' ἕὄντος πεύσεαι.* Ph. 429 cernes Aram—quae *tranat.* Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 21 *μόνη οὔτε παροῦσα οὔτε ἀπιοῦσα ὁρᾶται.* Cato 80 nec cum *adest* nec cum *discedit* apparet.

3. Subj. indirect question. 1 ex. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20 *δῆλά ἐστιν ἕκαστα ἀπιόντα.* Cato 80 perspicuum est quo quaeque *discedat.*

-τέον FORMS.

COINCIDENCES.

These forms are translated by a gerundive in 6 exx.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

-τέον forms = subj. imperative. 3 exx. Tim. 28b *σκεπτέον*, Tim. 2 *consideremus*. Ibid. 29b *διοριστέον*, 2; 47a *ῥητέον*, 14 *explicetur*.

THE TENSES.

INDICATIVE TENSES [SPHERE OF TIME.]

PRESENT TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 478 of these; 420 universal presents, 57 specific. There is one historical present translated by a present; the only other ex. is represented by a perfect.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Future. 39 exx. The divergences under this head are due to either (*a*) differences in the conception of time or (*b*) differences in vocabulary.

(*a*) 22 exx. These are translations of universal presents, good for all time; hence the future is admissible as a rendering. Ph. 291–292 *οἱ δ' ἀλεγεινοὶ τῆμος ἐπιῤῥήσσουσι νότοι*. Ph. 301 at validis aequor *pulsabit* viribus Auster. Ibid. 293 *τότε δὲ κρύος ἐκ Διός ἐστιν ναύτῃ μαλκιόωντι κακώτατον*, 302 tum fixum tremulo *quatietur* frigore corpus; 303 *σῆμα δέ τοι κείνης ὥρης καὶ μηνὸς ἐκείνου*, 315 hoc signum veniens *poterunt* praenoscere nautae; 422 *αὐτίκ' ἐλαφρότερος πέλεται πόνος*, 441 tuto *labere* per undas. Pl. Ap. 40e *εἰ οὖν τοιοῦτον ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν*. Tusc. 1, 97 si similis *futura est* perpetuitas omnis consequentis temporis. Xen. Cyr. 8,

7, 22 *εἰ— —ἡ ψυχὴ ἐν τῷ σώματι συναποθνῄσκει.* Cato 81 sin —*est interiturus* animus cum corpore. Tim. 41c *καὶ καθ' ὅσον— ὁμώνυμον εἶναι προσήκει—παραδώσω.* Tim. 11 in quibus qui tales *creabuntur*, ut—gentiles esse *debeant.* Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17 *εἰδέναι—ὡς οὐδὲν εἶμι ἐγὼ ἔτι.* Cato 79 arbitrari—me—nusquam aut nullum *fore.* Similarly Ph. 289, Ph. 298; ibid., 491, 508–511; 622–623, 654; 608–609, 640; 289, 298; Pl. Ap. 41d, Tusc. 1. 99; Tim. 28b, Tim. 2; ibid. 29c, 3; 41c, 11, (2 exx.); 41e, 12; Pl. Rep. 572a, Div. 1, 61.

(*b*) This class of divergences occurs when the verb of the Greek is replaced in the Latin by a verb denoting perception. The 17 exx. are all from the Aratea. Ph. 402–403 *ὑπ'—κέντρῳ— Σκορπίου—θυτήριον αἰωρεῖται.* Ph. 427–428 Nepae *cernes* propter acumen aram. Ibid. 397–398 *εἷς μὲν ὑπ'—ποσὶν καλός τε μέγας τε Ὑδροχόου,* 420 unum sub magnis pedibus *cernetur* Aquari; 255–256 *δ' οὐ μάλα πολλὸς ἁπάσας χῶρος ἔχει,* 262 parvos Vergilias tenui cum luce *videbis.* Similarly ibid. 147, 151. In a number of cases an infin. or ptc. follows the verb of seeing. Ph. 468 *ἀτὰρ μέτρῳ γε δύω δυσὶν ἀντιφέρονται.* Ph. 488 atque pari spatio duo *cernes esse* duobus. Ibid. 498 *πέντε μὲν ἔνδια στρέφεται καθ' ὑπέρτερα γαίης,* 515–516 *invenies* supero *convertier* orbe quinque pari spatio. Similarly ibid. 247, 253; 254–255, 261–262; 308, 321; 359–360, 389–390; 361, 393–394; 362–363, 394–395; 364–365, 396; 389–391, 414–416; 465–485.

2. Imperfect. 8 exx. 2 only of these are indicatives. Tim. 29e *εἰσὶ δὲ τέτταρες.* Tim. 10 *erant* quattuor. Ibid. 42a *πρῶτον μὲν αἴσθησιν ἀναγκαῖον εἴη μίαν—γίγνεσθαι,* 12 principio necesse *erat* sensum exsistere. The opt. here is due to O. O. and reprerents an original indic. In these 2 exx., Plato, in describing a past event mentions a universal truth, which has always held good and which admits a present tense; but Cicero chose rather to regard the whole thing as past; hence the imperfect.

Modal exx. These 6 are due to sequence or to the freedom of the translation. Pl. Rep. 329B-C "*πῶς,*" *ἔφη, ὦ Σοφόκλεις,*

ἔχεις πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια; Cato 47 quidam—quaereret, *utereturne* rebus veneriis. Diog. Laert. 10, 139 ἐν ἀσθενεῖ γὰρ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον. Nat. De. 1, 45 exposita—est—id—neque gratia neque ira teneri, quod quae talia essent, imbecilla *essent* omnia. Sext. Emp. adv. Math. 2, 7 ὅτῳ διαφέρει Or. 113 solebat demonstrare quid—*interesset*. Pl. Gorg. 447c ἐρωτᾶν ὅ τί τις βούλοιτο. De. Or. 3. 129 ausus est poscere qua de re quisque *vellet* audire. The translation is very free in Pl. Ap. 41a, θέλω τεθνᾶναι, Tusc. 1, 98 emori—*vellem*; ibid. 41c οὐ—οἱ ἐκεῖ ἀποκτείνουσι, Tusc. 1, 98 nec— —capite *damnarer*.

3. Perfect. 36 exx. Most of the presents thus translated are universal presents, which hold good for all time; and, broadly speaking, all such translations might on this ground be accounted for. We find that most of the presents translated by perfects are of verbs denoting position or condition, often with certain changes of phraseology, which help to explain the rendering. The translations under this category may be said to be due, (*a*) to the nature of the verb or to the general context, or (*b*) to the change in grammatical construction incident to translation.

(*a*) Here we may cite: Diog. Laert. 10, 148 ὧν ἡ σοφία παρασκευάζεται. Fin. 1, 65 dicit omnium rerum, quas—sapientia *comparaverit*, nihil esse. Hom. Il. 7, 89 μὲν τόδε σῆμα. Gl. l. ii, hic *situs est*—qui, etc. Ph. 573–574 ἥμισυ, δ' ἤδη ἐσχατιαὶ βάλλουσι κατερχομένου Στεφάνοιο. Ph. 600 atque alio de parte *revolsa est*. Ibid. 510 τὰ δὲ πέντε κατώρυχα δινεύονται, 529 huic orbi quinque *tributae* [*sunt*] nocturnae partes; 406–407 μετήοροί εἰσι κέλευθοι Ἀρκτούρῳ, 431–432 Arcturo—*dedit* orbem Iuppiter; 571 αὐτὸν κακεῖνος Στέφανος—ὑποστρέφεται, 73 hic illa eximio *posita est* fulgore Corona. Xen. Oec., 4, 25 ἀγαθὸς γὰρ ὢν ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖς. Cato 59 quoniam virtuti tuae fortuna *coniuncta est*. Eur. frg. 818 Dind. νῦν δ' ἀμβλύς εἰμι. Tusc. 3, 67 *obtorpui*. Ar. H. A. 9, 6 ἐν Κρήτῃ φασί. Nat. De. 2, 126 *auditum est*. Pl. 245 ὅν ῥά τε καὶ σύνδεσμον ὑπουράνιον καλέουσιν. Ph. 251 quem veteres *soliti* [*sunt*] caelestem dicere Nodum. Ibid. 508–509,

τρέπεταί γε μὲν αὐτοῦ χειμέριος, 528–529 exinde in superas brumali tempore *flexus* se recipit sedes; 58, λοξὸν δ' ἐστὶ κάρη; 60, obstipum caput et tereti cervice *reflexum*; 317–318 τὰ δέ οἱ περὶ τέσσαρα κεῖται, 334–335 praeter quadruplicis stellas in fronte *locatas*. Prog. 319 τριπλόα δὲ σχῖνος κυέει. Prog. 322–323 gravata lentiscus triplici *solita* grandescere fetu. Similarly Ph. 147, 152; ibid. 147–152; 172–173, 178; 271–272, 279; 355–360, 385; 398, 421–422; 405, 430; 407, 432; 538, 557; 616–649. Eur. frg. 757 Dind., Tusc. 3, 59; Tim. 28c, Tim. 2; ibid. 34b, 7; Ar. Rh. 3, 8, De Or. 3, 183.

(*b*) All the exx. under this head are due to the rules for antecedent action with relative and temporal clauses, with two exceptions, which will be noted. Ph. 469–471 ὅτε—ἀστέρας—ἐπιδείκνυται—νύξ, οὐδέ τις ἀδρανέων φέρεται. Ph. 490–491 cum neque—*detersit* sidera nubes, nec—stellas *superavit*—Luna. Ibid. 286 ἵνα τε τρέπετ' ηελίου ἴς, 294 quem cum—*vestivit* lumine Titan; 557–558 ὅσον τέ περ ἥμισυ κύκλου—ἀείρεται ὑψόθι γαίης, 585–586 quod supera terras—*relictum est*. Ar. Rh. 1, 2, 5 ὅσα δια τῆς μεθόδου καὶ δι' ἡμῶν κατασκεύασθαι δυνατόν. De Or. 2, 116–117 quae in disputatione et in argumentatione oratoris *collocata est*. Hom. Od. 12, 188 ἀλλ' ὅ γε—νεῖται. Fin. 5, 49 nemo—quin—ad patrias lapsus *pervenerit* oras. To be noted especially are Pl. Ap. 41c χρὴ—εὐέλπιδας εἶναι. Tusc. 1, 98 ne—*timueritis*. See for a discussion of this translation *Am. Jour. Ph.* 15, 320. The other ex. is an historical present. Tim. 40a, τίθησι. Tim. 10 *effecit*.

4. Fut. perfect. 2 exx. Both are due to the rules for antecedent action. Pl. 323–324 ὅ τις—παρέρχεται. Ph. 345–346 qui—dispersum non *viderit*. Diog. Laert. 9, 2 εἰ δέ τις τοιοῦτος. Tusc. 5, 105 sin quis *exstiterit*.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 48 of these.

DIVERGENCES.

Imperfect = 1. Present. 6 exx. Hom. Il. 2, 307 *ὅθεν ῥέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ.* Div. 2, 63 fons unde *emanat* aquai. This present is not historical, but in vividness it produces the effect of an historical present. The two other non-modal presents in translation are verbs of saying. Ph. 637–638 *οἵ μιν ἔφαντο ἑλκῆσαι πέπλοιο.* Ph. 672–673 fama *vagatur* ut quondam Orion manibus violasse Dianam *dicitur.* Tim. 40d *ὡς ἔφασαν.* Tim. 11 ut *aiunt.* *ἔφασαν* here is aoristic.

The presents remaining are due to the Latin idiom, as well as to the character of the translation. Hom. Il. 3, 213 *Μενέλαος —ἀγόρευεν.* Brut. 50 tradit Homerus Menelaum—*dicentem.* Hom. Il. 2, 305–306 *ἔρδομεν—ἑκατόμβας.* Div. 2, 63 nos—*placantes* numina. In both these examples, the use of the participle makes the present obligatory. In the last ex. remaining, are infin. in O. O., the verb of saying expresses the past action, not the infinitive. Arist. Ach. 530 *ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα.* Or. 29 *fulgere tonare, permiscere* Graeciam [dictus esset].

2. Aoristic perfect. 24 exx. Cicero shows in his translations a strong tendency toward this rendering of the imperfect. A few of the exx. may be disposed of in advance. Tim. 30a *θέμις οὔτ' ἦν οὔτ' ἔστι.* Tim. 3 fas autem nec est nec unquam *fuit.* Plut. Cons. ad Ap. 109 *οὐκ ἦν γάρ.* Tusc. 1, 115 sic *fuit.* In both these exx. *ἦν* has to serve for both imperfect and aorist, which it can easily do. Interesting is Tim. 35c *ξυνεπληροῦτο.* Tim. 7 *instituit explere.* The imperfect here is inceptive, and hence is rightly translated.

Sundry modal translations have the perf. on account of the

Latin idiom. Thus in 2 cases the perf. infin. represents an impf. indic. of the original O. R. Isoc. Panath. 2 *περὶ ἐκείνους ἐπραγματευόμην.* Or. 38 Isocrates ea se studiose *consectatum* fatetur. Hom. Il. 9, 438 *μ' ἔπεμπε*—Πηλεύς. De Or. 3, 57 se a Peleo—*esse datum.* Other modal perfs. due to sequence are 2 in number. Tim. 28c *τόδε*—*ἐπισκεπτέον* — *πρὸς πότερον*—*ἀπειργάζετο.* Tim. 2 videndum—utrum *sit imitatus* exemplar. Ibid. 29a *σαφὲς ὅτι* [*ἔβλεπεν*] *πρὸς τὸ ἀΐδιον,* 2 non igitur dubium quin aeternitatem *maluerit* exsequi.

There remain the non-modal translations, of which there are 17 exx. Tim. 40a *εὔκυκλον ἐποίει.* Tim. 10 ad volubilitatem *rotundavit.* Ibid. 33d *οὐκ ᾤετο δεῖν αυτῷ προσάπτειν,* 6 nec *affixit*; 33c *ἀπηκριβοῦτο,* 6, *circumdedit levitate*; 35b *ἀφῄρει,* 7, *detraxit.* Hom. Il. 2, 322 *κάλχος δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα*—*ἀγόρευεν.* Div. 2, 64 tum Calchas haec *est locutus.* Ibid. 2, 330 *κεῖνος τῶς ἀγόρευε,* 2, 64 *edidit* haec Calchas. Ph. 591 *Καρκίνῳ ὅσσ' ἐδύοντο.* Ph. 617 quae Cancer praeclaro *detulit* ortu. Ibid. 657–658 *ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλεν ἐκείνῃ Δωρίδι καὶ Πανόπῃ*—*ἰσώσασθαι,* 699 cum quibus—*ausa est* contendere formas. Similarly Tim. 29a, 2; ibid. 35b, 7, 2 exx.; 36b, 7; 41b, 11; Hom. Il. 2, 320, Div. 2, 64; ibid. 2, 304; 2, 63.

3. Pluperfect. 5 exx. Two only of these are indicatives. Both are passive, and in these the participle may be considered an adjective. Tim. 43a *δεσμοῖς* — *οἷς αὐτοὶ ξυνείχοντο.* Tim. 3 vinculis—quibus ipsi *erant conligati.* Ibid. 33c *ὑπελείπετο,* 6 quia—*relictum erat.* Note, however, the *ὑπέλειπτο* of MS. A, which might stand for *ὑπελέλειπτο.* The string of imperfects in the entire passage militates nevertheless against such a reading here. The exx. remaining are modal. Eur. frg. 818 Dind. *εἰ μὲν τόδ' ἦμαρ πρῶτον ἦν, καὶ μὴ μακρὰν δὴ*—*ἐναυστόλουν.* Tusc. 3, 67 si—nunc tristis primum *inluxisset* dies nec tam aerumnoso *navigavissem* solo. Tim. 36c *τὸν μὲν ἔξω, τὸν δ' ἐντὸς ἐποιεῖτο τῶν κύκλων.* Tim. 7 cum alterum *esset* exteriorem, alterum interiorem *amplexus* orbem.

FUTURE TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 22 of these.

DIVERGENCES.

Future = 1. Present. 6 exx. In 2, a periphrasis is employed to express futurity. Tim. 32a *εἶναι ξυμβήσεται.* Tim. 5 necessitas *cogit ut eadem sint* ea, quae, etc. Ibid. *πάντα ἔσται, officitur ut—sint.* Another ex. is a future in a relative clause denoting purpose, which in the Latin, with primary sequence, becomes a present subj. Pl. Phaedrus 245c *ἔχειν ὅθεν κινηθέντα γενήσεται.* Tusc. 1, 54 qua a prima impulsa *moveatur.* The 2 exx. remaining show an infin. O. O.; one is due to the freedom of translation, the other is a prophetic present. Pl. Epin. 992a *δεσμὸς γὰρ πεφυκὼς πάντων τούτων εἰς ἀναφανήσεται.* De Or. 3, 21 omnem doctrinam—uno—vinculo *contineri.* Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20 *οὐδέ γε ὅπως ἄφρων ἔσται ἡ ψυχή—πέπεισμαι.* Cato 80 nec vero tum animum *esse* insipientem. Note finally the use of an imperative to represent the protasis of a conditional clause. Pl. Ap. 40e—41a *εἰ γάρ τις—εὑρήσει τοὺς ὡς ἀληθῶς δικαστάς.* Tusc. 1, 98 *tene—ad eos venire,* qui—iudices appellentur.

2. Future perfect. 2 exx. One is due to the Latin idiom, which requires a tense of antecedent action. Eur. Med. 352 *εἴ σ'— — —λαμπὰς ὄψεται θεοῦ.* Ep. Att. 6, 26 si te lumine hic *offendero.* In the other the Latin point of view is different. The opt. here is due to O. O., and represents an original indicative. Tim. 42b *ὧν εἰ μὲν κρατήσειαν, ἐν δίκῃ βιώσοιντο.* Tim. 12 quos qui ratione rexerit, iuste *vixerit.*

AORIST TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

The aorist of the Greek is represented by the perfect of the Latin in 102 cases; of which 77 are aoristic, 25 may be classed as pure perfects.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist. = 1. Present. 8 exx. In 3 cases there is a change in phraseology which justifies the change in translation. Soph. Trach. 1062–1063 *γυνὴ δὲ— —μόνη με δὴ καθεῖλε.* Tusc. 2, 20 sed feminae vir feminea *interimor* manu. Tim. 32c *φιλίαν τε ἔσχεν ἐκ τούτων.* Tim. 5 ex. quo ipse se—amicitia et caritate *complectitur.* Hom. Il. 2, 326–327 *ὡς οὗτος κατὰ τέκνα φάγε— καὶ αὐτήν.* Div. 2, 64 nam quot avis taetro mactatas dente *videtis.* Cf. a similar use of a verb of perception in translation, pp. 32–33. Another ex. is very free: Pl. Ap. 40d *ἐν ᾗ οὕτω κατ -έδαρθεν ὥστε μηδὲ ὄναρ ἰδεῖν.* Tusc. 1, 97 somno, qui non nunquam etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimam quietem *adfert.* Another ex. is with *ἔφη*, which is aoristic in meaning. Pl. Gorg. 447c *ἔφη ἀποκρινεῖσθαι.* De Or. 3, 129 se dicturum esse *profitetur.* The latter may be taken as a present of quotation. In still another an aorist in form is a present in meaning. Eur. frg. 757 Dind. *ἔφυ μὲν οὐδείς.* Tusc. 3, 59 nemo *est.* Finally an aorist is translated by an historical present. Ph. 641 *ἡ δέ οἱ ἐξαυτῆς ἐπετείλατο θηρίον ἄλλο—Σκορπίον.* Ph. 681–682 quibus ingenti *exsistit* cum corpore prae se.

2. Imperfect. 3 exx. These are all modal and due to the construction in translation. Diog. Laert. 9, 2 *οἵτινες—ἐξέβαλον λέγοντες.* Tusc. 5, 105 quod, cum—*expellerent,* locuti sint. The imperf. here denoting continued action, is really a translation, syntactically, of *λέγοντες*, and is thus to be explained. Tim. 39d *τῶν ἄστρων ὅσα—ἔσχε τροπάς.* Tim. 9 nota astra sunt quae—*converterent.* Ibid. 33a *διὰ τὴν αἰτίαν—ἐτεκτήνατο,* 5 rationem *habuit* ut *absolveret.*

3. Pluperfect. 2 exx. The rules for antecedent action cause this change. Hom. Il. 2, 318 *ὅς περ ἔφηνεν.* Div. 2, 64 qui luci *ediderat.* Xen. Oec. 4, 20 *ὅτε ἦλθεν.* Cato 59 cum Lysander—*venisset.*

GNOMIC AORIST.

COINCIDENCES.

In 2 exx. the gnomic aorist is represented by a gnomic perfect.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = Perfect. 4 exx. Ph. 335 *καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔῤῥωσεν, τῶν δὲ φλόον ὤλεσε πάντα.* Ph. 360–361 nam—haec—*mulcet* at quorum *nequeunt* radices findere terras *denudat*—ramos. Ibid. 266–267 *ὅ σφισι—σημαίνειν ἐκέλευσεν,* 273–275 propterea quod —*admonet* ut *mandent,* etc. Tim. 46c *τοῦτο ὕπτιον ἐποίησε πᾶν φαίνεσθαι.* Tim. 14 supina etiam ora *cernuntur.*

PERFECT TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 28 in number.

DIVERGENCES.

Perfect = 1. Present. Just as the Greek present is frequently rendered by the perfect in Latin, so the perfect is in turn rendered by the present, and under much the same circumstances. Most of the 30 perfects thus translated are passives. Pl. Menex. 247e *ἐξ ὧν ἤ εὖ ἤ κακῶς πραξάντων πλανᾶσθαι ἠνάγκασται καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου.* Tusc. 5, 36 cui viro nec aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis et errare *coguntur.* Ar. Rh. 1, 2, 5 *ὅσα μὴ δἰ ἡμῶν πεπόρισται.* De Or. 2, 116–117 quae non *excogitantur* ab oratore. Ph. 234–236 *τὸ δ' ἐπὶ τρισὶν ἐστάθμηται Δελτωτὸν πλευρῇσιν.* Ph. 239 Deltoton dicere Graii quod soliti, simili quia forma littera *claret.* Ibid. 276–277 *τὰ δέ οἱ πτερὰ τετρήχυνται ἀστράσιν;* 284–285 altera nec parvis nec claris lucibus *ardet;* 162–163 *σκαιῷ δ' ἐλελήλαται ὤμῳ Αἴξ ἱερή,* 167 at Capra laevum umerum clara *obtinet;* 311 *ἐστί—*

βεβλημένος ἄλλος Οἴστος. 325 vacans fulgens *iacet* una Sagitta. Other exx. of passives are Soph. Trach. 1075, Tusc. 2, 21; Ath. Deip. 8, p. 336, Tusc. 5, 101; Ph. 205–206, Ph. 209; ibid. 230, 235; 251, 257; 283–284, 290; 322–323, 343–344; 329–330, 353; 351–352, 381–382; 440–442, 455–456; 526–527, 547; 556, 584.

Of non-passive perfects may be quoted Tim. 46e τὴν δύναμιν ἣν νῦν εἴληχεν εἰρήσθω. Tim. 14 eam vim quam nunc *habent*. Ibid. 30d ὅσα τε ἄλλα θρέμματα ξυνέστηκεν ὁρατά, 4 omnia quae sub aspectum *cadunt*: 40b ἐξ ἧς δὴ τῆς αἰτίας γέγονεν, 10 ex quo genere ea *sunt*. Similarly ibid. 46d, 14. Some verbs which are perfect in form only are translated by presents. Ph. 82 ἀμφότεραι δ' Ὄφιος πεπονείαται, Ph. 86 hic pressu duplici palmarum *continet* Auguem. Similarly for free translations of πέφυκε used with infin. or ptc. see Tim 42b, Tim. 12; ibid. 31c, 4; Pl. Legg. 958e, Legg. 2, 67. See also Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 19, Cato 80; Soph. Trach. 1071–1072, Tusc. 2, 21; ibid. 1054, 2, 20.

2. Imperfect. 2 exx. Both are modal; one is due to sequence, the other is perhaps too free for comparison, Tim. 40c ὅσοι ἐντὸς οὐράνου γεγόνασι. Tim. 10 qui intra caelum *gignerentur*. Ibid. 33c παρέχον—πάσχον—δρῶν—γέγονεν, 6 cum ipse per se et a se et *pateretur* et *faceret* omnia.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

DIVERGENCES.

Future perfect = 1. Future periphrastic. 1 ex. Tim. 42a ὃ—κεκλήσοιτο ἀνήρ. Tim. 12 eorum qui *essent futuri* viri. The opt. here is due to sequence.

2. Perfect. 1 ex. Tim. 31a εἴ περ κατὰ τὸ παράδειγμα δεδημιουργημένος ἔσται. Tim. 4 unus profecto, si quidem *factus est* ad exemplum.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 3 in number.

DIVERGENCES.

Pluperfect = 1. Imperfect. Diog. Laert. 10, 22 *στραγγουρία τε παρηκολουθήκει.* Fin. 2, 96 tanti *aderant* vesicae et torminum morbi.

INDICATIVE WITH ᾽AN.

HISTORICAL TENSES.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

COINCIDENCES.

Here the imperf. indic. with *ἄν* = imperf. subj. in 4 cases.

AORIST TENSE.

IDIOMATIC DIVERGENCES.

Here the pluperfect subj. is the idiomatic variant. The 2 exx. are Pl. Rep. 330a, Cato 81 ; Tim. 47a, Tim. 14.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = Imperfect indic. 1 ex. due to translation. Tim. 34c *οὐ γὰρ ἂν—ξυνέρξας εἴασεν.* Tim. 6 neque *esset rectum.*

MODAL TENSES [KIND OF TIME].

PRESENT TENSE.

A. Subjunctive.

I. Subjunctive imperative [opt. sequence].

COINCIDENCES.

There are 2 exx.

II. Subj. with *ἄν* [opt. of sequence].

COINCIDENCES.

There are 15 of these. See the corresponding section on the moods, page 12.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Imperfect. Both exx. are modal, and due to the Latin construction. In one ex., a passage in O. O., spoken in the past is changed in the Latin to O. R. in the past; hence the imperfect with *cum*, denoting continuance, and thus paralleling the present of the Greek. Tim. 42a *ὁπότε—τὸ μὲν πρόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἄπιοι.* Tim. 12 cumque ad corpora tum accessio *fieret*, tum abscessio. In the second ex., the imperfect is due to sequence, and represents the present in O. O. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 19 *οὐ ἐπείσθην ἕως μὲν ἂν ἐν θνήτῳ σώματι ᾖ, ζῇ.* Cato 80 non potuit persuaderi dum in corporibus *essent* mortalibus, vivere.

2. Future. 4 exx. This is the regular approximation of the Latin to the anticipatory form of the Greek. Tim. 29c *εἀν—παρεχώμεθα εἰκότας, ἀγαπᾶν χρή.* Tim. 3 contentique esse debebitis, si probabilia *dicentur*. Ibid. 28a *ὅτου—ἂν ὁ δημιουργὸς —τὴν ἰδέαν αὐτοῦ καὶ δύναμιν—ἀπεργάζηται, καλὸν—ἀποτελεῖσθαι πᾶν*, 2 si is—eam speciem *intuebitur* atque id sibi *proponet* exemplar,—efficiat necesse est. Pl. Phaedo 115c *ὅπως ἂν—βούλησθε, ἐάνπερ.* Tusc. 1, 103 ut tibi *videbitur*, sepelito.

3. Perfect. In 3 cases this tense is indicative, following the iterative principle. There are 4 exx. in all under this category.

Hom. Od. 18, 137 *οἷον ἐπ' ἦμαρ ἄγῃσι, πατήρ.* Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 8 quali pater—*lustravit* lumine terras. Tim. 37a *ὅταν οὐσίαν σχεδαστὴν ἔχοντός τινος ἐφάπτηται καὶ ὅταν ἀμέριστον, λέγει.* Tim. 8 cum materiam mutabilem *adripuit* et cum rursus individuam atque simplicem,—movetur. Ph. 569 *ὅτε Καρκίνος ἀντέλλῃσιν.* Ph. 596–597 Tam simul ac primum supero se lumine Cancer *extulit.* A perf. ptc. passive is in the ex. remaining. Pl. Legg. 256 B *ὅσαπερ ἄν ἐν μιᾷ ζωγράφος ἡμέρᾳ εἰς ἀποτελῇ.* Legg. 2, 45 ab uno pictore uno *absolutae* die.

4. Future perfect. The same principle as above governs. 2 exx. Pl. Legg. 956a *ὅ τι ἂν ἐθέλῃ τις ἀνατιθέτω.* Legg. 2, 45 quodcumque quis—*voluerit*—dicato. Pl. Rep. 571d *ὅταν—ὑγιεινῶς τις ἔχῃ—καὶ σωφρόνως καὶ εἰς τὸν ὕπνον ἴῃ.* Dio. 1, 61 at qui—quieti se *tradiderit.*

5. Pluperfect (opt. seq.). 1 ex. This is modal and due to sequence. Eur. frg. 392 Dind. *ἵν' εἴ τι πάσχοιμ'—μή μοι νεωρὲς προσπεσὸν μᾶλλον δάκοι.* Tusc. 3, 29 ut si qua *invecta* diritas casu *foret,* ne me imparatum cura laceraret repens.

III. Subjunctive in final clauses [opt. of sequence]. Since the Latin tenses in this construction are dependent wholly on sequence, no comparisons need be made.

B. Optative.

I. Imperative optative.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 3 exx.

II. Potential Optative.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 19 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Future Indic. 3 exx. The exx. under this head have all been given in the preceding section on the moods; hence they will be cited here in as brief a form as possible. Ph.

248–249 πόδες—ἐπισημαίνοιεν Περσέος. Ph. 254 e pedibus—Persea *vises*. Ibid. 304 Σκορπίος ἀντέλλων εἴη, 316–317 *licebit* visere; 559–560 οὔ κεν ἀπόβλητον—εἴη, 588 Si—*aves*—cognoscere cursus, ortus signorum—*vises*.

2. Imperfect. 2 exx. This is a subj. potential of the past. Pl. Phaedrus 245d οὐκ ἂν ἐξ ἀρχῆς γίγνοιτο. Tusc. 1, 54 nec enim *esset* id principium. Pl. Ap. 41a–b ἐπεὶ ἔμοιγε καὶ αὐτῷ θαυμαστὴ ἂν εἴη ἡ διατριβὴ αὐτόθι. Tusc. 1, 98 quanta delectatione autem *adficerer*.

III. Optative with εἰ and Allied Constructions.

COINCIDENCES.

1 ex. only.

DIVERGENCES.

Present. = 1. Future. 5 exx. The use of the future in such constructions has been mentioned in treating of the moods, p. 20. Pl. 431–432 εἰ δέ κεν ἑσπερίης μὲν ἁλὸς Κενταύρου ἀπείη ὦμος ὅσον προτέρης. Pl. 447 sin umeros medio in caelo Centaurus *habebit*. Similarly the whole passage ibid. 431–434, 447–449; also 563–564, 591.

2. Imperfect. 1 ex. The ideal condition of the Greek becomes the unreal of the Latin. Pl. Phaedrus 245d εἰ γὰρ ἔκ του ἀρχὴ γίγνοιτο. Tusc. 1, 54 quod *gigneretur* aliunde. The imperfect as a tense of continuance here parallels the present.

C. Imperative.

No comparisons can be made when the Latin translates an imperative by an imperative, so far as tenses go. But when any other mood is used in the Latin, we have 9 coincidences.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = Future indic. 2 exx. Tim. 41d ἀπεργάζεσθε ζῷα καὶ γεννᾶτε. Tim. 11 attexitote: ita *orientur* animantes.

Ph. 246 Ἀνδρομέδης δέ τοι ὦμος ἀριστερὸς Ἰχθύος ἔστω σῆμα βορειοτέρον. Ph. 252–253 Andromedae laevo ex humero, si quaesere perges, adpositum *poteris supera cognoscere* Piscim.

D. Infinitive.

I. Infinitive as Substantive.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 45 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Imperfect. These are all subjunctives and due to sequence. 4 exx. Tim. 42d—*e* παρέδωκε—σώματα πλάττειν, κτέ. Tim. 13 permisit ut corpora—*fingerent*. See the same passage for other exx. Diog. Laert. 10, 148 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδὲν αἰώνιον εἶναι δεινὸν μηδὲ πολυχρόνιον. Fin. 1, 68 ne quod aut sempiternum aut diuturnum *timeret* malum.

II. Infinitive as Imperative.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 6 exx.

III. Infinitive of Result (ὥστε) or Purpose.

COINCIDENCES.

2 exx. only. Ar. Rh. 1, 2, 5 ὥστε δεῖν, De Or. 116–117 ita cogitandum *est*. Pl. Rep. 563d ὥστε—ἀγανακτεῖν καὶ μὴ ἀνέχεσθαι. Rep. 1, 67 ut—*irascentur* et perferre *nequeant*.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = Imperfect. 2 exx. One is indicative and due to the contest. Tim. 43b ὥστε τὸ μὲν ὅλον κινεῖσθαι ζῷον. Tim. 13 ita totum animal *movebatur*. The second ex. is modal and due to sequence. Hom. Il. 9, 42 ἔπεμπε—διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα. De Or. 3, 57 comitem esse datum ut illum *efficeret*, etc.

IV. Infinitive O. O.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 22 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Perfect infin. 2 exx. Both are in the same passage, and due to the Latin idiom, which in O. O. represents an original imperfect in O. R. by a perf. infin. Xen. Oec. 4, 20 Κῦρος λέγεται—ἄλλα τε φιλοφρονεῖσθαι. Cato 59 comem atque humanum *fuisse*. Ibid. ἐπιδεικνύναι αὐτὸν ἔθη, ei—*ostendisse*.

E. Participle.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 126 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Present = 1. Future. 4 exx. In one ex., the fut. ptc. in translation is due to the meaning of the Greek word. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 21 τι τῶν μελλόντων προορᾷ. Cato 81 multa—*futura* prospiciunt. Another ex. is perhaps too free to be counted; see p. 37. Ph. 364–365 Κητείης δ' ὄπιθεν λοφίης ἐπιμὶξ φορέονται, εἰς ἓν ἐλαυνόμενοι. Ph. 396 *videbis* retro ad Pistricis terga reverti. The exx. remaining are due to a conditional translation: Tim. 29d ὥστε—ἀποδεχομένους πρέπει μηδέν ζητεῖν. Tim. 2 ut si probabilia *dicentur*, nequid ultra requiratis. Tim. 42c—μὴ— —παυόμενος—μεταβολοῖ. Tim. 2 si ne tum quidem finem—*faciet*,—iactabitur.

2. Imperfect. 27 exx. The imperfects indicative are due to the context; the modal imperfects are due either to the context or to sequence. The imperf., being a tense of continuance, is a natural parallel to the present. Of the indicative imperfs. there are 7 exx. Tim. 39a ἐφαίνετο καταλαμβάνοντα καταλαμβάνεσθαι. Tim. 9 cum *superabant*, superari videbantur. This passage furnishes 2 exx. Tim. 36c τῇ περιαγομένῃ κινήσει πέριξ

αὐτὰς ἔλαβε. Tim. 7 motu cuius orbis—*erat*—et ciebatur. Eur. Thes. frg. 392 Dind. *ἐβαλλόμην, φυγὰς—προστιθεὶς—θανάτους τ' ἀώρους καὶ ὁδούς.* Tusc. 3, 29 commentabar aut mortem—aut—fugam aut—molem *meditabar.* Tim. 423 *δανειζόμενοι—ξυνεκόλλων.* Tim. 13 *mutuabantur* casque inter se copulabant. Ibid. 43a *ἀπεργαζόμενοι—ἐνέδουν,* 13 unum *efficiebant*—atque—inligabant. Similarly ibid. 36b, 7; 40d, 11. Of the modal imperfs., the following may be ascribed to the same cause. In the case of the modal tenses, however, it is often impossible to discriminate between sequence and context. Xen. Oec. 4, 21 *ταῦτα θαυμάζων εἶπεν.* Cato 59 cum *admiraretur,*—tum eum dixisse. Tim. 36b *ξυνεπληροῦτο, λείπων—μόριον,* Tim. 7 explebat, cum particulam—*relinqueret.* Pl. Rep. 329b-c *ἐρωτωμένῳ ὑπό τινος.* Cato 47 eum ex eo quidam—*quaereret.* Tim. 40a *προσεικάζων—ἔυκυκλον ἐποίει.* Tim. 10 cumque eum similem—efficere *vellet,*—rotundavit. Similarly ibid. 39a, 9: 42a, 12; Diog. Laert. 10, 22, Fin. 2. One imperf. is conditional [2 exx.]. Pl. Rep. 330a *αὐτὸς Σερίφιος ὢν ὀνομαστὸς ἐγένετο ἄν, κτέ.* Cato 80 nec si ego *Seriphius essem,* etc. The imperfects remaining may be set down to sequence. Tim. 36b *τὸ βραδύτατα ἀπιὸν— —ἀπέφαινεν.* Tim. 9 quod *esset* tardissimum—id fieret. Ibid. 40b *τὴν δὲ—κρατουμένῳ;* 10 dedit—alterum, quod—*pelleretur;* 34a, *κίνησιν γὰρ ἀπένειμεν—τὴν—μάλιστα οὖσαν,* 6 motum—dedit—qui—*cieret* maxime [2 exx.]. 43b *προιέναι τὰς ἓξ—κινήσεις ἔχον,* 13 movebatur ut sex motibus *veheretur.* Similarly ibid. 30d, 4; 34b, 6; 42e, 13; 33b, 6; Diog. Laert. 7, 125, De Or. 1, 83; ibid. 10, 142; Fin. 2, 21; ibid. 10, 22, 2, 96.

3. Perfect. 42 exx. These are often due, especially in cases where the Latin uses a ptc. in translation, to an original passive, which is maintained in translation, or to the change from active to passive. In other cases, the context determines the tense in translation, and the changes due to the Latin idiom are also to be noted.

Exx. of change from active to passive are: Ph. 617 *ἀμφότερον*

δύνοντα—θηεύμεθα. Ph. 649 quem—*extinctum* atque—*exortum* vidimus. Prog. 177 οἰδαίνουσα θάλασσα, Prog. 178 *inflatum* mare. Ph. 367 ὀλίγῃ δ' ἐγκείμενοι αἴγλῃ—εἰλίσσονται. Ph. 400 *fusae sparsaeque* videntur. Ibid. 363 δεσμοὶ—κατιόντες, 395 vincla—caudarum a parte locata; 580 κατιόντα Βοώτην—δέχεται, 608 *depulsus* possidet umbras. Tim. 30c τούτου δ' ὑπάρχοντος. Tim. 3 hoc *posito*. Similarly Ph. 389, Ph. 417; ibid. 243, 248–249; 294, 302; 333, 357; Tim. 37b, Tim. 8; ibid. 39a, 9; 43a, 13; 28b, 2; 41d, 11; 42b, 12; 33d, 6; 40d, 11; Diog. Laert. 7, 110, Tusc. 5, 11.

Sometimes the perf. translation is due to the fondness of the Roman for the perf. act. ptc. of deponents. 2 exx. Ph. 66 τὸ δ' αὖτ' ἐν γούνασι κάμνον. Ph. 68 genibus quia *nixa* feratur. Ibid. 252 οἷα διώκων, 259 uti de terra *elapsu'* repente.

Examples of the translation of an original passive are Pl. Rp. 562d ἀρχομένοις—ὁμοίους. Rep. 1, 67 *privatorum* similes. Another ex. in this passage. Tim. 30a κινούμενον πλημμελῶς, Tim. 3 sed immoderate agitatum et *fluitans*. Pl. Legg. 958e ἔργον ἐν πένθ' ἡμέραις ἀποτελούμενον. Legg. 2, 68 altius quam quod—quinque diebus *absolverint*. Pl. Menex. 246e ἐπιστήμη χωριζομένη δικαιοσύνης. Off. 1, 63 scientia, quae *est remota* ab iustitia. Similarly Tim. 34b, 6; ibid. 47a, 14; Ph. 530, Ph. 550; Diog. Laert. 9, 2, Tusc. 5, 105.

The context, or the Latin idiom, affects the tense in the following exx. Diog. Laert. 10, 18 τῶν φιλοσοφούντων. Fin. 2, 101 eorum, qui—*philosophati sint*. Pl. Ap. 41a κατηγόρουν—οἰόμενοι βλάπτειν. Tusc. 1, 99 nec—habeo quod suscenseam, nisi quod mihi nocere se *crediderunt*. Ph. 332 ἅμ' ἠελίῳ ἀνιόντα —ψεύδονται. Ph. 355 ubi se—*extulit*, haud patitur. Tim. 46b τοῦ—πυρὸς—ξυμπαγοῦς γίγνομένου. Tim. 14 cum ignis—se *confudit et contulit*. Similarly Ph. 590, Ph. 616; ibid. 634–635, 666.

4. Future perfect. 1 ex. This is idiomatic. Pl. Phaedrus 279a προιούσης. Or. 41 cum aetate *processerit*.

5. Pluperfect subj. This is due to sequence. 1 ex. Com. Gr. Meineke 2, 458, 6 τοῖς ἀκροωμένοις. Brut. relinqueret—in animis eorum, a quibus *esset auditus.*

FUTURE TENSE.

A. Infinitive, O. O.

COINCIDENCES.

There is one ex. only.

DIVERGENCES.

Future = 1. Present. 2 exx. Both are universal presents, hence they may serve to translate a future. Tim. 30b εὕρισκεν —κάλλιον ἔσεσθαι ποτ' ἔργον. Tim. 3 reperiebat nihil *esse* praestantius. Ibid. 33d ἡγήσατο — ἄμεινον ἔσεσθαι, 6 sic enim ratus est ille, ipsum se contentum *esse* nec *egere* altero.

B. Participle.

I. Ordinary Participle.

COINCIDENCES.

One ex. only.

II. Participle denoting purpose.

DIVERGENCES.

Future = 1. Present. 2 exx.; one participial, the other subjunctive, depending of course on sequence. Tim. 34c ὡς δεσπότιν καὶ ἄρξουσαν ἀρξομένου ξυνεστήσατο. Tim. 7 eumque ut dominum atque *imperantem oboedienti* praefecit corpori. Pl. Ap. 42a ὥρα ἀπιέναι, ἐμοὶ μέν ἀποθανουμένῳ, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένοις. Tusc. 1, 99 tempus est—abire, me, ut *moriar*, vos, ut vitam *agatis.*

2. Imperfect subj. due to sequence. Tim. 43a δανειζόμενοι μόρια ὡς ἀποδοθησόμενα. Tim. 13 particulas quas rursus *redderent*, mutuabantur.

AORIST TENSE.

A. Subjunctive.

I. Imperative and Deliberative.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present subj. 2 exx. One ex. is directly imperative, the other characteristic. Soph. Trach. 1065 *καὶ μὴ τὸ—*—*ὄνομα πρεσβεύσῃς πλέον.* Tusc. 2, 20 neve occidentem—*superet* caritas. Diog. Laert. 10, 6 *οὐ γὰρ ἔχω τι νοήσω τἀγαθόν.* Tusc. 3, 41 non habeo quod *intellegam* bonum illud.

2. Imperfect subj. due to sequence. 1 ex. Diog. Laert. 10, 142 *οὐκ ἄν ποτ' ἔιχομεν ὅ τι μεμψαίμεθα.* Fin. 2, 21 nihil haberemus quod *reprehenderemus.*

3. Future indic. 2 exx. See pp. 11–12.

II. Subj. with ἄν [opt. seq].

COINCIDENCES.

There are 12 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present. 6 exx. Tim. 37b *ὅταν—ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος — διαγγείλῃ.* Tim. 8 cum — orbis — omnia — *denuntiat.* Ibid. 46c *ὅταν μεταπέσῃ ξυμπηγνύμενον—φῶς,* 14 cum ea inter se non *cohaerescunt.* Hom. Il. 9, 646–647 *ὁππότ' ἐκείνων μνήσομαι.* Tusc. 3, 18 cum—*recordor.* Soph. frg. 964 Dind. *ὅταν δὲ δαίμων—μάστιγ' ἐρείσῃ—παλίντροπον.* Tusc. 3, 71 cum fortuna mutata impetum *convertat.* Ph. 345–346 *ὅτ' ἤδη ναῦται ἐπιστρέψωσι κορώνην.* Ph. 375–376 sicuti—*obvertunt* navem—nautae. Ibid. 420 *εἴ—κε ποιήσωνται,* 440 omnia caute armamenta *locans.*

2. Future. This is due to the freedom of translation. 1 ex. Ph. 424 *εἰ—κε—τὰ δὲ λάιφεα πάντα ταράξῃ, ναυτίλλονται.* Ph. 443 *perfringet*—malos ut res nulla possit mulcere procellas.

3. Future perfect. 4 exx. The rule for iteration governs here. Tim. 42b ὧν εἰ μὲν κρατήσειαν, ἐν δίκῃ βιώσοιντο. Tim. 12 quas qui ratione *rexerit*, iuste vixerit. Ph. 420 οἱ δ' εἰ μέν κε πίθωνται ἐναίσιμα σημαινούσῃ. Ph. 440 Austrum, quem si prospiciens *ritaveris*. See the rest of the passage for other exx. Pl. Phaedo 115c ἐάνπερ γε λάβητέ με καὶ μὴ ἐκφύγω ὑμᾶς. Tusc. 1, 103 si me adsequi *potueris aut* sicubi *nanctus eris*. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17 ἐπειδὰν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου βίου τελευτήσω. Cato 79 cum a vobis *discessero*.

4. Pluperfect subj. 4 exx. In 3 cases the tense is due to sequence; in the 4th, to the Latin idiom. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 19 οὐ—ἐπείσθην ὅταν δὲ τούτου ἀπαλλαγῇ, τέθνηκεν. Cato 80 persuaderi non potuit, animos,—cum *excessissent* ex eis emori. Two other exx. are in the same passage. Tim. 42a ὁπότε δὴ σώμασιν ἐμφυτευθεῖεν ἐξ ἀνάγκης. Tim. 12 cum autem animos corporibus necessitate *insevisset*.

III. Subjunctive in final clauses.

No comparisons on the score of tense may be made here, since sequence governs entirely in the Latin.

B. Optative.

I. Optative of wish or command.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present subj. 2 exx. Solon, frg. 21, Schneidewin, μηδέ μοι ἄκλαυστος θάνατος μόλοι. Tusc. 1, 117 mors mea ne *careat* lacrimis. The translation here accounts for the change in tense. See the same passage for another ex.

II. Potential Optative.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present. 9 exx. Eur. Or. 3 οὐδὲ συμφορὰ—ἧς οὐκ ἂν ἄροιτ' ἄχθος — φύσις. Tusc. 4, 63 nec — malum quod

non natura humana patiendo *referat*. Ph. 573 ἥμισυ μέν κεν ἴδοιο μετήορον. Ph. 599–600 dimidiam *retinet* — Corona partem. Pl. Ap. 41a ἐπὶ πόσῳ ἄν τις δέξαιτο ἂν ὑμῶν. Tusc. 1, 98 quanti tandem *aestimatis*? Soph. frg. 964 τοὺς δ' αὖ μεγίστους καὶ σοφωτάτους φρενὶ τοιούσδ' ἴδοις ἄν. Tusc. 3, 71 nec vero tanta praeditus sapientia quisquam *est*. The forms with *posse* under this category may be classed separately. Tim. 30c οὐδὲν ἂν γένοιτο καλόν. Tim. 4 pulchrum esse nihil *potest*. Ibid. 31b οὐδὲν ἄν ποτε ὁρατὸν γένοιτο. Tim. 4 nihil—aspici ac videri *potest*. Ph. 529–531 οὔ κεν — ἀνὴρ—κολλήσαιτο — τροχάλεια. Ph. 548–550 ut nemo—tonare—*possiet* orbis. Similarly Ph. 456–457, Ph. 471–472; Hom. Il. 19, 227, Tusc. 3, 65.

2. Future. 8 exx. Ph. 288 οὔτε κεν ἠοῖ πδλλὴν πειρήνειας. Ph. 297 nam non longinquum spatium *labere* diurnum. Ibid. 290 οὔτ' ἄν τοι νυκτὸς—ἐγγύθεν ἠὼς ἔλθοι, 299–300 umida non sese vestris Aurora querellis ocius *ostendet*; 451–452 ταῦτά κε θηήσαιο παρερχομένων ἐνιαυτῶν, 467 haec sunt, quae—signa—*cernes*. Hom. Il. 9, 363 ἥματί κε τριτάτῳ Φθίην ἐρίβωλον ἱκοίμην. Div. 2, 63 tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta *locabit*. Similarly Ph. 562–563, Ph. 594–595; ibid. 463–464, 484; 542, 561; Pl. Phaedrus 279a, Or. 41.

3. Imperfect subj. due to sequence. 1 ex. Tim. 33a οὐχ ὑπολελειμμένων ἐξ ὧν ἄλλο τοιοῦτον γένοιτ' ἄν. Tim. 5 nulla parte unde alter *gigneretur* relicta.

III. Optative with εἰ and allied constructions.

COINCIDENCES.

There is one example.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present. 1 ex. Pl. Phaedrus 279a εἰ—διενέγκοι τῶν ἀψαμένων. Or. 41 si—*praestet*—omnibus.

2. Imperfect subj. due to freedom of translation. Pl. Op. 41b ὁπότε ἐντύχοιμι. Tusc. 1, 98 eum—*convenirem*.

C. Imperative.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present indic. 22 xx. Hom. Od. 12, 185 *νῆα κατάστησον.* Fin. 5, 49 quin puppim *flectis.* Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 21 *ἐννοήσατε.* Cato 80 *videtis.*

D. Infinitive.

I. Substantive Infinitive.

COINCIDENCES.

1 ex., formal only; Tim. 40d *εἰπεῖν καὶ γνῶναι*—*μεῖζον ἤ, κτέ.* Tim. 11 et *nosse* et enuntiare—maius est.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present. 13 exx. See ex. above. Also Tim. 28c *εὑρεῖν τε ἔργον.* Tim. 2 *invenire* difficile est. 2 exx. Ibid. 28a *ἀδύνατον σχεῖν,* 2 nullius—rei—*reperiri* origo potest. Such a translation is perfectly regular, and exx. need not be multiplied. Tim. 30d, Tim. 4; ibid. 42e, 13; 39d, 9; Ph. 696–697, Ph. 730; ibid. 657–658, 699; 460–461, 478; Hes. Op. 349, Brut. 16. Of non-infinitives we have Pl. Phaedrus 245e *στῆναι καὶ μήποτε αὖθις ἔχειν.* Tusc. 1, 54 vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura *consistat* necesse est. Pl. Ap. 41a *συγγενέσθαι*—*ἐπὶ πόσῳ ἄν τις δέξαιτ' ἄν*; Tusc. 1, 98 ut—conloqui *liceat,* quanti tandem aestimatis?

2. Imperfect subjunctive, due to sequence, 2 exx. References only need be given: Tim. 41e, Tim. 12; ibid. 46e, 14.

II. Infinitive with *πρίν.*

COINCIDENCES.

1 ex., and that doubtful: Hom. Od. 12, 187 *πρὶν*—*ὄπ' ἀκοῦσαι.* Fin. 5, 49 quin—*astiterit.*

III. Infinitive of result [ὥστε].

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present subj., primary sequence. Tim. 32c ὥστε —ἄλυτον—γενέσθαι. Tim. 5 ut dissolvi nullo modo *queat.*

IV. Infinitive O. O.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 3 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = Present. 1 ex. Ph. 325 μὴ — ἄλλα πεποίθοι θῃήσασθαι. Ph. 347 speret—*cognoscere*—*posse.*

E. Participle.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 63 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Aorist = 1. Present. 16 exx. The present in the participial translation is due to the scanty equipment of the Latin in this direction. Tim. 36b μέσην πρὸς μέσην — προσβαλὼν κατέκαμψεν. Tim. 7 mediaeque *accommodans* mediam quasi decussavit. Ibid. 29c πολλῶν ἐιπόντων, 3 *disserentes*; 46c ἐποίησε — ἀπῶσαν, 14 quae *convertens* — reddit. Soph. Trach. 1053 προσμαχθὲν—βέβρωκε. Tusc. 2, 20 *inhaerens*—laceret. Similarly Tim. 36e, Fin. 8; ibid. 46e, 14; 34b, 6; Ph. 474, Ph. 489; Prog. 223, Prog. 225; Xen. Oec. 4, 23, Cato 59. In other exx. the context may be said to determine the tense. Tim. 41a ἃ δι' ἐμοῦ γενόμενα ἄλυτα. Tim. 11 quorum operum ego parens effectosque sum, haec *sunt* indissoluta. Ibid. 32c ὥστε — ξυνελθὸν ἄλυτον — γενέσθαι, 5 ex quo—ita *cohaeret* ut, etc.; 34a, περιαγαγὼν — ἐποίησε — κινεῖσθαι, 6 ipse *torquetur* et verti-

tur. Soph. Trach. 1076 *προσελθὼν στῆθι.* Tusc. 2, 21 *accede*, nate, adsiste. Hom. Il. 19, 229 *καταθάπτειν— —δακρύσαντες.* Tusc. 3, 65 tumulis mandare et luctum—*finire.* Pl. Phaedrus 245e *συμπεσοῦσαν στῆναι.* Tusc. 1, 54 vel *concidat*—omnisque natura consistat.

2. Imperfect. 7 exx. 4 are due to the coordination of participle with finite verb in translation. Tim. 30a *ἤγαγεν—ἡγησάμενος*, Tim. 3 adduxit; hoc enim *iudicabat.* Ibid. 32a *ἀπεργασάμενος—συνέδησε*, 5 *compararet* et—coniungeret [2 exx.]; 42e *ἀπεργασαμένους ἄρχειν*, 13 *perpolirent et absolverent*, deinde ut—principes—praeberent. Two of the impfs. remaining are due to sequence. Tim. 36b *κατέκαμψεν—ξυνάψας*, Tim. 7 intorsit—ut *iungerentur*; ibid. 32b *ξυνέστησεν—μέρος οὐδὲν—ὑπολιπών*, 5 conlocatae sunt—ut nulla pars—*excederet.* The impf. in one more ex. may be ascribed to the Latin idiom. Tim. 30d *ὁ θεὸς—βουληθεὶς—ξυνέστησε*, Tim. 4 cum deus—efficere *vellet*,—effecit.

3. Future perfect. 8 exx. The first 6 are all in one passage, and are due to iterative principles. Tim. 42b *ὁ μὲν—βιούς—ἕξοι.* Tim. 12 qui—*confecerit*—revertetur. See the rest of the passage. The exx. remaining are idiomatic. Tim. 28c *καὶ εὑρόντα—λέγειν.* Tim. 2 cum—*inveneris*—indicare—nefas. Pl. Ap. 41a *ἀπαλλαγεὶς—εὑρήσει.* Tusc. 1, 98 tene, cum—*evaseris*, —venire.

4. Pluperfect. 13 exx. 1 ex. is due to sequence. Xen. Oec. 4, 21 *τοῦ καταμετρήσαντός σοι καὶ διατάξαντος.* Cato 59 dixisse mirari se—sollertiam eius a quo *essent illa dimensa atque descripta.* Another ex. has the ptc. as the protasis of an unreal condition. Tim. 47a *οὐδεὶς ἄν ποτε ἐῤῥήθη—μήτε—ἰδόντων.* Tim. 14 haud —esset inventa, si neque—sub aspectum cadere *potuissent.* The exx. remaining are due to the Latin idiom in temporal clauses. Eur. Cresp. frg. 452 Dind. *τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν.* Tusc. 1, 115 decebat—domum lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem *editus.* Sext. Emp. adv. Math. 2, 7, *συστρέψας τὴν χεῖρα καὶ πάλιν ἐξαπλώσας.*

Or. 113 nam cum *compresserat* digitosque pugnumque *fecerat*—cum autem *diduxerat* et manum *dilataverat*. Tim. 30a λογισάμενος—οὖν ευρισκεν. Tim. 3 cum rationem—*habuisset*, reperiebat. Ibid. 35a λαβὼν—συνεκεράσατο, 7 cum—*sumpsisset*—temperavit; 35b ποιησάμενος ἓν—διένειμεν. Tim. 7 cum—*effecisset* unum, partitus est. Similarly Tim. 30a, Tim. 3; ibid. 36d, 7; 42d, 13; 42e, 13 [2 exx.].

PERFECT TENSE.

A. Imperative.

COINCIDENCE.

The single ex. is worth noting. Tim. 28b τοῦθ' ἡμῖν ὠνομάσθω, Tim. 2 hoc a nobis *nuncupatus* sit. This construction is rare in Latin, and is here clearly due to the influence of the Greek.

DIVERGENCES.

Perfect = 1. Present indic. 1 ex. Tim. 46e τὰ μὲν—ζυμμεταιτία—εἰρήσθω. Tim. 14 ac de causis—esse dictum *puto*.

B. Infinitive.

COINCIDENCES.

There is one ex.

DIVERGENCES.

Perfect = 1. Present. 1 ex. Pl. Ap. 41a ἐθέλω τεθνάναι. Tusc. 1, 98 *emori*—vellem.

2. Future indic. 1 ex. Due to the difference in vocabulary. Pl. Menex. 248a διὰ το—πεποιθέναι. Tusc. 5, 36 quod—in se—spem *reponet*.

3. Pluperfect. 1 ex. due to the Latin idiom. Tim. 39e τῳ μήπω—περιειληφέναι. Tim. 10 quia nondum—intus *incluserat*, —deficiebat—similitudo.

C. Participle.

COINCIDENCES.

There are 36 exx.

DIVERGENCES.

Perfect = 1. Present. 21 exx. When the translation is participial, the use of the present in the active is obligatory on account of the limitations of the Latin. Practically all such are in poetry. 13 exx. Hom. Il. 7, 89 *σῆμα -τεθνηῶτος*. Gl. l. ii lumina *linquens*. Here Cicero had to give up a chance to use a perf. act. ptc., in order to fill out his line. Tim. 40b *ἀκίνητον καὶ ἑστός*. Tim. 10 immobilem et *stantem*. Hom. Il. 2, 320 *ἑσταότες θαυμάζομεν*. Div. 2, 64 *stantes*—vidimus. Ph. 328 *οὐ μὲν πάντα πεφασμένος*. Ph. 351 nec—toto *spirans* de corpore flammam. Ibid. 632 *τετραμμένον—δύνει*, 664 *mergens* condit, Soph. Trach. 1073 *ἰδεῖν δεδρακότα*. Tusc. 2, 21 quem vidit—*ingemescentem*. Similarly Ph. 564, Ph. 590; ibid. 413, 436; 387, 413; 588, 615; 516, 535; 358, 388; Tim. 39c, Tim. 9. Sometimes the Greek ptc. is equivalent to a present. There are 2 exx., both very free. Ph. 318 *δύο πὰρ δύο πεπτηῶτα*. Ph. 335 quas intervallum binas *disterminat* unum. Ibid. 369 *εἰλίσσονται πεπτηῶτες*, 401–402 quas *contegit* omnis Lepus. The translation in 2 more exx. is passive. Tim. 28b *τὸ γεγονός*. Tim. 2 quae *gignitur*; ibid. 33b *σχῆμα τὸ περιειληφός*, 6 forma qua—*concluduntur*. Perfects denoting maintenance of result have present translation. Pl. Phaedrus 245e *ἀθανάτου πεφασμένου*. Tusc. 1, 54 cum *pateat*—aeternum esse. Tim. 38d *τοὺς—εἰληχότας*. Tim. 9 *habent*. Ph. 83 *ἐπαρηρὼς—ἐπιθλίβει*. Ph. Ph. 91 vestigia *ponit* atque urguet.

2. Future. 1 ex. This is due to the conditional construction in the Latin. Ph. 559 *οὔ κεν ἀπόβλητον δεδοκημένῳ—εἴη*. Ph. 587 si *aves—cognoscere*.

3. Pluperfect. 1 ex. This is due to sequence. Eur. frg. 452 Dind. *τὸν κὰι πεπαυμένον*. Tusc. 1, 115 decebat — qui labores morte *finisset*—exsequi.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The author of this dissertation was born in Baltimore, December 15, 1877. He received the degree of A. B. from the Johns Hopkins University in June, 1904, and Ph. D., in June, 1907. Since September, 1907, he has been Professor of Latin in Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia. To all his instructors at the University he desires to express his sense of lasting obligation; especially to Dr. B. L. Gildersleeve, at whose suggestion this work was undertaken.